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Lebanese Army soldiers guard a roadblock along the Green from the Christian-held eastern part of the city. The Lebanese Line dividing the Palistinian-controlled West Beirut, at left, Christian soldiers control the checkpoints with Israeli forces.

Hanoi Pledges to Start Cambodia Withdrawal, Vows Bigger Pullout if Thais Stop Rebel Aid

By Michael Fathers

HO CHI MINH CITY - Vicinam amounced Wednesday that it would withdraw a large number of troops from Cambodia this month Foreign Minister, Nguyên Co Thach said further withdrawals would follow if Thailand respond-

ed to Victnam's demands that its
stop aid and support going
through That territory to opposition groups in Cambodia.
The amountement came a week

after the three main Cambodian opposition groups—the Kilmer Rouge and non-Commanist factions led by the former lead of state. Prince Porogram Shadball and former Premier Son Santi lition front to drive the Vict-namese out of Cambodia

It also coincided with a visit by Prince Sihancuk io Cambodia from Thailand on a morale-boosting journey to his homeland, where he has not been since the Vietnamese invaded

Under tight security, the prince walked about 100 meters (110 yards) into Cambodia, after his

Nī Gi drive from Bangkok. He arrived in Thailand last week, following the formal establishment of a coalition linking his own supporters with the Klimer Peoples National Liberation Front They proposed setting up a under Sonn San and the Khmer safety zone on both sides of the Rouge, which ruled Cambodia for Thai-Cambodia frontier that under Sonn San and the Khmernearly four years until overthrown

by the Vietnamese.

He described his reception by the Sonn San group as affectionate and solemn and said that in the next few days he would visit a Khmer Rouge base which has about 30,000 fighters.

visited a United Nations camp for Cambodian refugees in eastern

Mr. Thach, speaking after a meeting of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, would not say how many troops would be withdrawn, but he said the number was significant. He said Vietnam had withdrawn other

troops in September.
Vietnamese, forces invaded
Cambodia in December, 1978, to
help overthrow the Kinner Rouge government. It has been estimated since then that Victuam has about 200,000 soldiers stationed there. to Antamosficement in Peking by Asia Ambassadon Nguyen Trong Vinh of Vietnam said the troops would

goodwill." He said Vietnam might agree later to a further withdrawal. Peking is the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge. Diplomats from Hanoi estimat-

ed that the two withdrawals would reduce the number of Victnamese soldiers in Cambodia to fewer than

The Vietnamese announcement came at the end of the two-day foreign ministers' conference, part of a diplomatic initiative proposed by the ministers to establish peace in Southeast Asia.

would be policed by Thai troops on their side and Cambodians on the other. Establishment of the zone is conditional on Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Cambodian refugee camps being moved from the frontier zone, a communique from the ministers said.

pervised by a United Nations force if the UN withdraws its recognition of the Khmer Rouge as the legitimate government of Cambo-

> Thailand earlier rejected a similar proposal on the ground that it interfered with its sovereignty. As a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, it bas also been a prime supporter of the Khmer Rouge case in the United Nations and the formation of the Sibanouk-led coalition. The three countries also pro-

posed an international conference in establish peace in Southeast Penh in establishing its control. Asia. This would include the five over the countryside.

ASEAN countries — the others are Malaysia, the Philippines. In-donesia and Singapore — and Burma, India and the permanent UN Security Council members, China, the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Britain.

Mr. Thach said there was no deadline for a response from Thailand to the new proposal for withdrawal. He is to visit Thailand and the other ASEAN countries later

The proposed troop withdrawal reflected the apparent success of the present government in Phnom

By Jackson Diehl

President Reynaldo Benito Big-

aone and the conservative army

leadership have firmly outlined

their intention to halt the swing

toward strident partnership with

the Cuba-led nonaligned nations

group. This shift was initiated by

Leopoldo F. Galtieri, the former

president, at the height of the Falldands conflict with Britain.

While insisting that Argentina will remain a "Western" country,

Gen. Bignone and the new foreign

minister, Juan Ramón Aguirre

Lanari, have also made it clear

that they share few of the plans for

States that was the most celebrated

feature of Argentine foreign policy

Parochial and Pragmatic

speech Monday that Argentina

would be "dedicatedly independ-

ent, the jealous custodian of its

own capacity of self-determina-tion." What that means, Argentine

officials explained, is that Buenos

Aires will be what it almost always

has been: parochial and pragmatic

to an often bewildering extreme,

enmeshed in a series of loose and

often contradictory alliances that

anti-Communist, conaligned, pro-Western and anti-Yankee all at

For the Reagan administration,

the return to traditional Argentine

foreign policy will mean the loss of

what had been grand plans — at

have permitted it to be fiercely

Instead, Mr. Lanari said in a

earlier this year.

close alliance with the United

Falkland Islands crisis



Prince Norodom Sihanouk, at left, and Son Sann, two of the leaders of Cambodian forces hoping to expel the Vietnamese. reviewed guerrilla troops Wednesday at Sroch Srang, Cambodia.

Israel Reported to Reject 2 Parts Of U.S. Plan for PLO Withdrawal

JERUSALEM - Israeli officials said Wednesday that the government has rejected a U.S. proposal that the Palestine Liberation Organization be allowed to keep a political or military presence in Lebanon when its guerrillas leave

And in Beirut, a key intermediary between Philip C. Habib, the U.S. presidential envoy, and the PLO said that the PLO refused to be evacuated by the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

"They want to go by land to the Bekaa Valley," said Saeb Salam, a former premier of Lebanon. To the Americans, this is like staying in Beirut.

Cantious Ontimism

Amid the difficulties, bowever, there were some cautious expressions of optimism as mediators continued their efforts to reach an

In a briefing after a long Cabinet meeting, Israeli officials said the government remained optimis-tie that diplomatic efforts would succeed in arranging an evacuation of approximately 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas trapped in Moslem West Beirut.

Following the Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Menachem Begin sent David Kimche, the directorgeneral of the Israeli Foreign Min-istry, for direct talks with Mr. Habib in Beirut.

The participation of Israel's most senior diplomat marked a new phase in the negotiations. High Israeli officials said previously that the talks could be compromised by such direct Israeli in-

In Washington, Defense Secre-tary Caspar W. Weinberger said Wednesday that Israel bad set Sunday as a deadline for an agreemeot on the PLO evacuation.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Weioberger said that the Isareli Cabinet set the deadline at its meeting last Sunday and that, as a result. Mr. Habib was given only another week to put together an agreement acceptable by the PLO, the Lebanese, Syria and Israel.

U.S. Warships Near Coast

Five U.S. warships, meanwhile, sailed to within 150 miles (240 kilometers) of the Lebanese coast 1,800 Marines to join an international peacekeeping force if so ordered. The 18,000-ton helicopter car-

rier Guam, the largest of the am-phibious ships in the Sixth Fleet, and the 16,900-ton Nashville, an amphibious transport dock, were on station off Lebanon, U.S. military sources in Washington said.

The two ships were joined by the Hermitage, a dock landing ship, and the tank landing ships Sagioaw and Manitowoc, the sources

The cooventionally powered aircraft carrier Forrestal and its escort ships were also on station in the same area, the sources said. The F-4 fighter-bombers aboard the Forrestal have sufficient range to reach Beirut.

The Israeli Cabinet discussed a nine-point U.S. plan providing for U.S. Marines to supervise the with-drawal of the PLO to the Syrian The plan also proposes a partial Israeli puliback from the outskirts of East Beirut, an area from which Israeli armor has been pounding PLO strongholds in the western sector of the capital.

According to a senior official, the Israeli Cabinet has oo objection to seven of the nine points in

Some Jews voice opposition to Israeli policy in Lebanon. Page 2.

the U.S. plan, including the pro-posal that American, French and Lebanese soldiers occupy positions to be evacuated by the PLO in West Beirut

The two points the Israelis have rejected are for a PLO political office to operate from Beirut and for PLO military units to serve under the command of the Lebanese Army, the Israeli officials said.

At dusk Wednesday, Israeli and Palestinian gunners resumed their artillery duels in the southern suburbs of Belrut after a night of fighting during which the center of the capital echoed with the sound

After three days of a total cut-

electricity supplies to be delivered to West Beirut. Both will still be rationed as they were before the Israelis cut the lines, but now water and electricity are once again controlled by the Lebanese.

Some emergency supplies for refugees were allowed through the east-west crossing at the Beirut port, but food and and other es-sential goods were still blocked by

Twenty-three tons of food for displaced persons were allowed to pass, but other supplies destined for Lebanese government relief work was prohibited.

Witnesses said that small amounts of vegetables slipped through the blockade but that in general the controls held. Passen-ger cars were still blocked from crossing into the western sector of the city, although they could drive

Soviet Embassy Damaged

Several buildings in the Soviet Embassy compound were heavily damaged during the latest Israeli shelling of West Beirut. The compound, occupying an entire block between two narrow streets off the Corniche Mazraa, one of West Syrian Army encampment next to

Thirteen Soviet-made Syrian army trucks parked outside the embassy compound's wall bad their windshields and windows blown out by the blasts of shells that fell into the mission complex Tuesday night. It was not possible to see whether the Syrian encamp-ment, behind a white-washed concrete wall, had also been hit.

Nikolai Perfidov, the Embassy second secretary, said that oone of the 80 embassy staffers was injured. "We spent the whole night in the basement as shells kept crashing into the compound all night," he said.

In California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing. U.S. officials expressed eautious optimism Wednesday that the Palestinians would agree to leave Lebanon despite an initial cool response to the

president's proposals.

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White house press secretary, said: "I would look carefully at PLO statements before drawing any conclu-

Mr. Speakes said the president

PLO Terrorist or Military Officer?

Reporter Ponders Life and Death of an Acquaintance

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM - The army communique was matter-of-fact: Israeli troops on patrol in southern Leba-non had discovered the hiding place of two "terror-ists" in a house near Sidon and killed them. There

were oo Israeli casualties.
One of the "terrorists," the communiqué said, was the Tyre region commander for Fatah, the leading Palestinian guerrilla group, and had participated in training and preparations for a number of operations against Israel, including an assault on the coastal road

in 1978 in which more than 30 Israelis were killed. He was identified as Azmeh Seghaiyer, whom I have known since 1975 in the early days of the Leba-

NEWS ANALYSIS

nese civil war. In repeated contacts with Azmeh over the last seven years - starting in those wild days and most recently in Tyre a few weeks before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon — I always thought of him as an bonorable military officer in the closest thing the Palestinians had to an army.

That laconic announcement of his death dramatized the gap a correspondent crosses when be leaves the world of Beirut, where Azmeh was someone you looked up to, for the world of Jerusalem, where he was viewed as part of what Prime Minister Menachem Begin calls "the terrorist scourge" that must be liquidated to keep Israel safe.

One carly memory of Azmeh was the day his Fatah commando team had captured several Beirut streets from Christian Phalange militiamen and turned them over to Lebanese Moslems. A young Fatah guerrilla soon reported back that the Moslems were looting

sbops in the hard-won territory.
"Stop them," Azmeh commanded, leaving on the cane that belped him overcome the effects of a leg injury and eventually became a fad among youths

grying to emplate him

"But how?" asked the young guerrilla.
"Tell them you are a soldier," Azmeh screamed, putting his face so close to the youth's that their noses

lmost touched. "Soldier, soldier, soldier," he shouted in his guttural Arabic, so strongly that spittle sprayed out into the young guerrilla's face.

The youth sobbed and ran out of the room, not

daring to wipe his cheeks until he reached the street. Here in Israel, someone who would fight in the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organization seems to be viewed as something evil. In his speech to the Israeli parliament last week, Mr. Begin called the guerrillas "lowly murderers."

But in Beirut it seems as natural for Palestinian youths to join Fatah or the Democratic Froot for the Liberation of Palestine, another PLO group, as it does bere for Israeli youths to be drafted into the army, When Israeli government officials repeat, as they

have for the last two weeks, that "all PLO members, without exception," must leave Beirut, they seem to see terrorists being pushed out of range of Israeli towns and villages. But I wonder about people like Zakarieh Abdul-

rahim, who, when I saw him two months ago, was lad about his new PLO administrative assignment in Beirut because his children would be in Arabic-language Lebanese schools after several years in Cyprus, where he ran the PLO office. Perhaps it is the constant exposure - Israeli radio.

television, newspapers and the public in general invariably refer to PLO members as "terrorists." Perhaps it is that most Israelis' only contact with Palestinian guerrillas comes when terror teams infiltrate to attack Israeli targets, often civilian.

Whatever the reason, during the last month here I have found an inability or an unwillingness to entertain the idea that Palestinian youths could see membership in the PLO as a patriotic duty as bonorable as membership in the Israeli Army. The perception here seems, to someooe with friends

on both sides, sadly narrow among a people renowned for intellectual tradition. And it seems as woefully inadequate as the perception among young PLO guerrillas in Beirut that somehow, if they bold firm their assault rifles, the modern Israeli state will For many Israelis - Mr. Begin paramount among

them, judging from his public utterances -- Palestini an guerrillas are easily seen as an evil because their attacks on Israel derive from decades of persecution that reached a high point of horror in the Nazi slaughters of World War II. The Israeli novelist Amos Oz pointed out in a re-

cent conversation that both sides in the struggle see the other as an extension of the past, Palestinians viewing Israel as new European colonialism and Israelis viewing Palestinians as new Nazis.

In a speech Sunday to British Jews visiting (Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

Warsaw Assails West Over Default on Debt

WARSAW - The Polish author-ities Wednesday bitterly de-nounced Western nations for applying economic sanctions, saying they had consciously made it im-possible for Poland to repay its debts on time.

As Western bankers held talks with Polish representatives in Vienna on Warsaw's \$4 billion of commercial debts due this year, the official press agency PAP said the sanctions were "an obvious, unprecedented economic aggres sion against Poland." It also said that the servicing of debts owed to the West had consumed 75 percent

of export earnings last year. In Vienna Western and Polish bankers. Wednesday expressed optimism that they could reach even tual agreement on how to handle Warsaw's commercial debts. Sources said the negotiations on the 1982 debts would be more complex than the talks on last year's payments, which dragged on for nine months. But the press release did not mention a timetable for future talks.

The PAP statement said that although much of the blame for Poland's economic situation could be attributed to the economic planners of the 1970s, they were also largely said to have been caused by conscious Western policies aimed at making Poland economically dependent.

The agency said the most damaging sanction was the embargo on credits imposed by NATO nations m January as a political protest against the declaration of martial law a month earlier.

"This conceals a meaningful paradox - for the first time in economic history, the creditors

they will not agree to discuss defer-ring repayments of the \$3.5 billion of 1982 debts guaranteed by other governments until Polish authorities lift martial law, release those who have been interned and resume a dialogue with the suspended trade union Solidarity.

on rearranging the repayments to governments combined with the hold on new credits not only blocks attempts to reactivate the economy but also blocks shortterm financing of current deals, PAP said.

unilaterally declaring itself ban-krupt because of the long-term damage to the country's economic credibility. But they said Western credits were vital to long-term res-

Poland's overall debt to the and worker intrest.

the government would not succumb to Western pressure to change its domestic political policies, despite the deepening economic crisis.

which it becomes impossible to re-pay the debts in due time," PAP said. consciously create a situation in

Western governments have said

The suspension of discussions

Banking sources said last month that Poland was still eager to avoid cheduling projections worked out

West is about \$27 billion. Exports plunged last year because of the cumulative effects of economic mismanagement and unwise investment and the disruption to the economy by 16 months of strikes Senior Polish officials have said

The government is promoting greater cooperation with Sovietbloc partners, particularly the Soviet Union, and intends to avoid such heavy dependence on West- munist Party.

INSIDE

The deliar soured to a 10mouth high of 2.51 Deutsche marks and to a record level against the French franc as hopes faded for a drop in U.S.

interest rates.

■ Just beneath the superficial unity of El Salvador's army there are growing splits among rightists, leftists, centrists, po-litical neutralists, among administrators, battlefield commanders and intelligence officers and just about everyone

else as well. ■ The first installment of a two-part special supplement on the 50th anniversary of the founding of Saudi Arabia appears today. Part Two will ap-Page 7S. pear tomorrow.

ern countries in the future, senior officials said

Tribunal Is Elected

WARSAW (LAT) - The Polish parliament has elected a 23-memher tribunal empowered to determine whether the regime of Edward Gierek, former Polish Commainist Party leader, violated the national Constitution.

The law establishing the tribunal, however, does not make clear whether Mr. Gierek himself will be subjected to a tribunal inquiry. The tribunal, elected Tuesday, will deal only with "those in top level state positions who have infringed the Constitution," according to Zbigniew Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Parliamentary Commission for Constitutional

Responsibility.

Although Mr. Gierek was the most powerful man in Poland during the 10 years of his regime, he held no important state position. His power rested on his position as first secretary of the Polish Com-

Argentina Signals a Desire for Traditional Ties With U.S. al cooperation between the two

Washington Past Service
BUENOS AIRES — The Argen-Before the invasion of the Falktine military government has clear-ly signaled that U.S.-Argentine reland Islands on April 2, the Galtieri government was considering a lations will return to the traditionrange of measures to strengthen real condition of verbal friendship lations with the United States. and practical contentiousness that These included a loosening of ties characterized them long before the

> Italian financier Roberto Calvi may have been involved in arms sales to Argentina. Page 2. to Cuba and Nicaragua, coopera-

tion on such issues as sanctions against Poland, and active military participation in U.S. projects in Central America, according to. sources and documents available

Now, Argentina is likely to return to the course that over the years caused it to attempt to block almost every regional U.S. initiative, to refuse to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force or sanc-tions against Poland, and to increase grain sales to the Soviet Uoion during the U.S.embargo.

Even this kind of pragmatic neutralist policy has become the subject of controversy within some civilian and military circles. The government's opponents maintain that Argentina should break its relations with the United States and Europe while conducting a continuing campaign of harassment against Britain in the Falkland Is-

a return to cordial relations with the United States benefits Argentina on the overriding issue of the Falklands. Mr. Lanari and other govern-ment officials, conscious of being

In this sense, Argentine analysts

say, an important element of the

political struggles around the army

pointed to this issue, saying that future U.S.-Argentine relations will depend on "concrete acts" by the United States.

In a letter to President Reagan responding to a congratulatory note on his inauguration, Gen. Bignone said that good relations between Argentina and the United States were "a desirable object" for his government but that progress in this direction was being impeded because "the United States persists in maintaining even now the coercive" economic measures imposed during the Falklands con-

What the Bignone government

considered pro-Washington, bave expects from the United States, officials say privately, is not only a lifting of the sanctions but a move by the Reagan administration to reduce its support of Britain and

apply pressure for negotiations on sovereignty over the Falklands. With the U.S. support for Britain in the Falklands crisis and Argentina's subsequent military de-feat, most of the plans for cooperation with the United States appear to have been at least temporarily abandoned. Appointment of a new ambassador to Cuba is under consideration, and political sources close to the military say that about 70 Argentine advisers in Central

Instead of seeking a close alliance and its benefits with the United States, Gen. Bignone's govern-ment has signaled that it will wait for Washington to make its own gestures of good will, oot on broad issues, but on the specific interests like the Falklands that have always

Peru Getting Exocets

LIMA (AP) - France has sent another shipment of Exocet missiles to Peru, ending a short period of strained relations between the two countries, according to Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella.



President Reynaldo Benito Bignone of Argentina talking with reporters in Buenos Aires. He said that Argentine sovereignty over the Falkland Islands remained a primary government objective.

EEC Court Cites Sex Bias in U.K.

LUXEMBOURG - The European Court of Justice found Britain guilty Wednesday of violating rules against sex discrimination to the

work place. In a landmark decision, the European Economic Community's highest court said Britain failed to establish a fair system ensuring

ty's highest court said Britain failed to establish a fair system ensuring equal pay for equal work, required by an EEC directive of 1975.

The EEC Commission brought the case against Britain to March, 1981. The British Equal Pay Act of 1970 requires employers to pay all workers doing the same jobs the same amount. But, in what the court viewed as a key loophole, the law does not require employers to set up a job classification system.

The court said Britain must establish "an appropriate authority" where a worker could go if an employer refused to introduce a job classification system. The court did not accept Britain's argument that

practical difficulties prevented creation of a national system. It also ordered Britain to pay the commission's cost of bringing the suit.

Russia Denies Giant Space Craft Plan

MOSCOW — A Soviet space official Wednesday denied a Western report that Moscow is planning to launch an orbital space station capable of carrying 100 cosmonauts.

Konstantin Feoktistov, a space research specialist, said that no mission had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft. He said at a sion had been conceived that could make use of such a craft.

A U.S. radio station quoted intelligence sources Monday as saying that the first parts of the space station could be launched by October, and that the craft would then be assembled in orbit.

Russia Acts to Ensure Pipeline Work

Aliens in Peking Hold Nuclear Rally

Mexican Opposition Challenges Vote

Mexico's history because a 1977 reform law pitted the PRI against the

LONDON — Iran's defense minister, Col. Mohammad Sahmi, says a push into Iraqi territory has become inevitable, the Iranian press agency.

tions, said: "Despite the superpowers' opposition, a push into Iraqi territory has become inevitable just as fighting the Zionist aggressors was

On Tuesday, Ahmad Azizi, Iran's deputy foreign minister, said his

been pulled back to the border. But Iran has refused to negotiate without the payment of huge war reparations and the trial of Saddam Hussein.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

six other parties, the first time in 53 years that such an open election was.

Col. Salimi, speaking to representatives of military and state organiza-

Iranian Aide Sees Invasion of Iraq

abroad under U.S. license.

agrees with their stand.

to demonstrate for nuclear disarmament

MOSCOW - The Communist Party Central Committee and the

By Joseph Fitchett tional Herald Tribune

PARIS — Israel's campaign in Lebanon, pitting the army's full strength against Palestinian guer-rillas, bas spawned unprecedented wartime dissent against Israeli policy among a minority of Jews both in Israel and in the West.

Anti-government marches in Is-rael that even involved soldiers. petitions in the United States and France challenging Israeli policy, calls by respected Jewish activists for recognition of Palestinian national rights, and other public inci-dents have reflected the Jewish

A dramatic example of the uncharacteristic reactions to the war was the daring visit to meet Palestine Liberation Organization lead-er Yasser Arafat by an Israeli jour-nalist and former leftist parliamentarian, Uri Avnery, who crossed into Palestinian-held Beirut. He had a lengthy meeting with Mr. Arafat and visited a captured Isracli pilot.

Protestors against Israeli policy are a small minority of the Jewish communities, but their consciousness of being a splinter group has not silenced them.

"People who believe there is a peace potential in this conflict, and want to shove it toward oegotia-tion, not annihilation, should exert themselves," said Philip M.

tivist who was U.S. secretary of commerce in the Carter administration. He was attending an inter-national meeting of Jewish organizations in Paris.
Mr. Klutznick, together with

Pierre Mendes-France, a former French premier, were denounced Tuesday by the mainstream French Jewish organization, the Representative Council for Jewish Institutions, for a statement last week in which they called for mu-tual recognition by Israel and the

Echoing the mood of other Jew-ish intellectuals who have ex-pressed doubt about the policies of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Klutznick, 75, said: "Although I've usually been in ma-jority with my community, it doesn't make me uncomfortable to be in the minority on a question about which I think I'm right; what matters is to maintain a democratic discussion so people get a chance to hear and recognize the

right ideas.' The essential arguments of the protest movements are that the Israeli Army is acting beyond the country's real self-defense needs, that a final military solution against the PLO would shatter any foreseeable opportunity for a oegotiated Arab-Israeli settlement. and that further Middle East upheaval would threaten the political position and even security of Jews in Israel and in the West.

Israelis Said to Encircle West Bank University

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TEL AVIV — The Israeli Army surrounded Bir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank on Wednesday after Palestinian students demonstrated for the second straight day against Israel's inva-sion of Lebanon, a university

spokesman said. Bir Zeit is the West Bank's largest college and is a center of Palestinian nationalism. The Israelis have closed it twice to the past

Israeli radio, meanwhile, also reported that Israel dismissed another Arab mayor Tuesday in the occupied West Bank, Shawki Mahmoud, who was elected to head the town council of Jenin in 1976, be-came the fifth Arab mayor to be

The Bir Zeit spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said Israeli troops arrested 40 students, confiscated the identity papers of 95 others and seized the passports of several foreign teachers. He said 400 to 500 students were

black miners were killed and 25

were injured Tuesday night in the fifth straight day of rioting in South Africa's gold fields, but mine authorities said Wednesday

that the unrest among black labor-

ers appeared to be coming to an

About 70 percent of the night shift at the Kloof Mine, 50 kilome-

ters (30 miles) west of bere, went

to work after four bours of rioting

that ended around midnight, a

spokesman for the mine said. Most of the 8,000-man day shift went back into the mines Wednesday

without incident, be said. About

1.500 miners have fled the mine

Other mines in the region were reported quiet Wednesday, a po-

White miners accepted a compromise pay increase of 12 percent on Tuesday, averting a threatened strike. Whites, who hold the skilled

jobs barred to blacks, have been

earning an average \$960 a month. Base starting pay for blacks is \$112

a month.

Ten black miners have been

killed and more than 100 have

been injured in violence since Fri-day at half a dozen mines. The out-

break apparently resulted from dissatisfaction with 12-percent wage increases for the black work

force, only I percent more than for surface workers with safe jobs, and with the disparity between black

Compromise Settlement

miners, the Chamber of Mines,

which negotiates for the mine owners, had offered 9-percent pay increases, which the white union rejected. Whites had demanded 15

percent and were to take a strike

On Monday, the government's

Great for Golf

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In the settlement with the white

and white wages.

grounds into nearby hills.

attacked with tear gas and chased into the surrounding hills by heli-

Asked for comment, a military spokesman said only that "there are some barriers around the university to prevent disturbances."

Israeli radio said Israeli soldiers used tear gas and water hoses

Wednesday to disperse protesters after about 50 students erected barricades. The report made no mention of casualties. Palestinian sources said Mr.

Mahmoud was replaced by Shihab Sanouri as Jenin mayor. The reason for the dismissal, the Israeli radio reported, was Mr. Mahmoud's refusal to meet with Menachem Milson, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's civilian admin-

istrator for the occupied areas. Arab officials said that nearly all Arab leaders to the occupied areas had refused to deal with Mr. Milsoo because they view the installa-tion of his administration last year as a step toward Israeli annexation **Riots at South African Gold Mines**

Reportedly Abating After 5 Days

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches mining minister intervened to the dential hostel, the apparent victim dispute, urging the two sides to of the fighting among the 4,000-

dispute, urging the two sides to reach agreement. F.W. de Klerk,

the energy and mineral affairs

minister, asked both sides to re-

think their demands "in the na-

tional interest and given the chal-

lenges facing the economy." The Council of Mining Unions, which

represents the white miners, issued

a joint press statement Tnesday

settlement.

with the chamber, confirming the

Employers and miners said,

Fighting erupted at the Kloof

Mine among blacks when militants

tried to prevent other miners from

going underground, a mine spokes-man said. He said the rioters

stoned cars, smashed windows and

The bodies of two men were found after South African police

dispersed the miners, the spokes-

man said. He said one man apparently fell from a roof and the other

was found dead in a miner's resi-

ROME - The Italian financier

Roberto Calvi appears to have been involved in an arms deal with

Argentina until a few days before

his death, a government investiga-tor said Wednesday.

A Communist senator, Franco Calamandrei, who is heading an inquiry into the secret P-2 masonic lodge, said Mr. Calvi was believed

to have used a Peruvian subsidiary

of his Banco Ambrosiano to finance the arms sales throughout the 10 weeks of hostilities with

Britain over the Falkland Islands.

Mr. Calvi, the central figure in a 1981 financial scandal, was among

hundreds of prominent Italians who were members of the P-2 ma-

sonic lodge, whose exposure brought down the government of

Christian Democrat Premier Ar-

set fire to buildings.

however, government had not in-tervened "directly" in the dispute.

Mainstream Jewish organizations have rejected this view, de-fending Israel's right to define its

own security needs without having to worry about being second-guessed by Jewish opinion.

However, a polemie has broken out in France, where a vocal minority of French Jews are protesting what a united in the commence. ing what a writer in the oewspaper Liberation called "a oew Cold War mentality" blindly supporting Mr. Begin, right or wrong. Politically, outspoken Jewish critics of the war contend that it could provide an opportunity for Israelis and Palestinans to recognize the futility of endless wars and resort to negotia-

A potential step in this direction, with particularly strong over-tones in Israel itself, was the interview by Mr. Avnery in Bearut with Mr. Arafat. It was the PLO leader's first interview with an Israeli journalist.

I was invited and the fact that the PLO set up the meeting, and publicized it, amounted to a signal to Israeli opinion about the Palestinians' interest in a peaceful solution," Mr. Avnery said on his return earlier this week.

Mr. Avnery, a controversial figure in Israel, runs a oo less controversial newspaper, Haolam Hazeh (This World), which supports the state of Israel but advocates compromise with the Palestinians.

Mr. Avnery arranged the meet-ing with Mr. Arafat through Issam Sartawi, a PLO official who is del-egated to handle the organization's egated to handle the organization's conversations with politically sympathetic Jewish leaders. Mr. Avnery phoned Mr. Sartawi's aide in Beirut, Ghazi Khouri, who met the journalist after Mr. Avnery crossed the Christian and Israeli lines and arrived in Palestinian-held West

Mr. Khouri guided the journalist to an apartment where they were joined by Mr. Arafat for a two-hour conversation described by Mr. Avnery as "humane and friendly.

According to Mr. Avnery, the According to Mr. Avnery, the PLO ehief repeatedly cited documents that implicitly committed the PLO to recognition of Israel, but Mr. Arafat was fatalistic about the chances of West Beirut because, Mr. Avnery said, "he does not believe Israel wants a settlement, and neither do L"

Mr. Avnery was permitted to have a long conversation in He-brew with the PLO's Israeli prisoner and to take back a message to

Back to Israel, Mr. Avnery was skeptical about the impact of his interview oo Israeli hawks, but he said be bopes the peace movement is breaking down Israeli stereo-types about the PLO.

The police said the mine security

force used tear gas to try to restore

order but that police had to be

called in when the situation got

out of cootrol. A police spokesman

said 58 miners were taken into cus-

Call for Free Unions

(Reuters) — The exiled South Afri-can Congress of Trade Unions called Wednesday on black work-

ers in South Africa to speed up the formation of independent unions to fight for better pay and condi-

In a statement the organization accused South Africa of murdering

"Form trade unions," the statement said. "Fight back. Demand recognition of your own unions.

Elect your own leaders and refuse

leaders and spokesmen chosen for

Investigator Says Italian Financier

May Have Sold Arms to Argentina

Mr. Calamandrei told the Turin

daily La Stampa after returning from London, "A traffic in sophis-

ticated arms to Argentina through

the Banco Andino seems to be the last link in the chain of events that

led to Mr. Calvi's death beneath Blackfriars Bridge." He did oot

the Peruvian subsidiary, the Limabased Banco Andino, by a \$250

million loan underwriting agree-

op Paul Marcinkus, the American

prelate who heads the Vatican bank, has told Bank of Italy com-

missioners now running Banco Ambrosiano that the deal is the

sources said Archbish-

Radio Monte Carlo

The Vatican bank is linked to

elaborate.

From the 5 of July to the 27 of August

everyday Monday through Friday, The News in English will be presented at 10 o'clock on radio station RMC.

Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute

eight miners in Friday's riots.

MAPUTO. Mozambique

strong night shift.

ADVANCE TO BEIRUT — An Israeli armored personnel carrier bears the slogan "War for Peace" in English, Hebrew and Arabic as it moves near the outskirts of the Lebanese capital.

PLO Terrorist or Military Officer?

(Continued from Page 1)

Jerusalem, Mr. Begin repeatedly referred to Palestimian guerrillas as "neo-Nazis," evoking anti-semitic hatred as a reason men like Azmeh would belong to Fatah and sug-gesting the PLO was preparing a massive attack on Israel to slaughter Jews once more.

"Some dark plan of taking over the Middle East — not only de-stroying the state of Israel — for taking over Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf states, the sheikhdoms, was prepared somewhere in a room of the [Soviet] Politburo," Mr. Begin said, adding at another

"One day — perhaps we entered [Lebanon] at the last moment —

U.K. Government

Wins Backing for

endorsement in the House of Com-mons of its £14 hillion (\$23.94 bil-

lion) military budget for 1982,

which includes plans to buy U.S. submarine-launched Trident mis-

to British security "is from the nu-clear and conventional forces of

the Soviet Union and ber Warsaw

An assistant defense minister,

Peter Blaker, said Tuesday that

Britain's victory over Argentina in the Falklands would make the So-vict Union think twice about at-

tacking Britain or taking on Mrs. Thatcher, But Kevin MeNamara,

an oppositioo Labor Party defense

spokesman, called the govern-ment's defense plans irrelevant to

Italy Wild Animal Scare

ROME — A large-scale search in Italy for a lion and a leopard turned out to be a hoax, and police

"We've been conned," a police

official said. Someone purporting to be the director of the American

Members of the inquiry commis-sion believe Mr. Calvi's Latin

American deals were organized through the founder of the P-2

lodge, Licio Gelli, in a series of meetings in Monte Carlo this year. Mr. Gelli is still sought by Italian

Treasury Minister Beniamino

Andreatta of Italy told parliament last week that loans to Latin American subsidiaries accounted

for nearly all the Ambrosiano

p's overall loan risk of more

Some \$1.27 billion of this was

finance houses on the

lent by the subsidiaries to Panama-

strength of letters of patronage is-sued by the Vatican bank.

Resignation Reported

VATICAN CITY (UPI) —
Archbishop Marcinkus has tendered his resignation to Pope John
Paul II, an Italian newspaper reported Wednesday. The archbishop has been under criticism for alleged involvement with the Banco Ambrosiano and Mr. Calvi.

The Turin daily La Stampa, citing Vatican sources, said Archibishop Marcinkus also resigned from the presidency of the Pontifical Commission for the State of

cal Commission for the State of

Vatican City, a high administrative

Circus reported the escape.

Turns Out to Be Hoax

scure the fact that t

Britain's occds.

naldo Forlani last year. His body was found hanging from a bridge in London recently.

only Calvi debt for which the Vati-can bank will assume responsibili-ty.

Pact allies."

Military Budget

they would have attacked us, the Galilee, even more, with their weapons, and they would have killed thousands of our people, ci-vilians, men women and children." Conversations with Israelis indicate many of them share Mr. Be-

cate many of them share with Begin's nightmare. In any case they share his resolve to destroy the PLO in Lebanon. A poll published Tuesday by the Jerusalem Post showed an 11.1-percent jump to the number of Israelis judging him the best suited person to be prime minister, from 40.4 percent of those queried before the invasioo to 51.5 percent last week.

Against this background, it seems easier to understand why Israclis viewing a sample of captured Palestinian weapons on exhibit at

clude from what they saw that the Lebanon war had to be launched. The sight of the weapons seemed to fit in with the vision portrayed by Mr. Begin and his quotation from the Talmud — "If a man tries to kill you, you kill him before he can carry out his design."

Forest Fires in Barcelona

BARCELONA - More than 1,000 fire fighters appeared to be controlling 10 separate forest fires that broke out around Barcelona Tuesday night, fire department of-ficials said Wednesday. No one has been seriously injured so far,

MEXICO CITY — Opposition leaders in Mexico have charged that the ruling party kidnapped voters and campaign workers, stuffed ballots and stacked the election commission to win this week's presidential election by a lopsided margin.

Miguel de la Madrid, 47, candidate for president of the ruling Institutional Revolotionary Party, took 74.4 percent of the vote against six other candidates to Sunday's elections, officials said Tuesday.

The contest had been hailed by the government as the most free in

Israel Reported to Reject 2 Points of Withdrawal Plan (Continued from Page 1)

had not specifically proposed that the guernilas be evacuated from Lebanon on U.S. ships.

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has comfortably won U.S. and Lebanese mediators continued their efforts Wednesday as Mr. Habib held a one-hour con-ference with President Elias Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros

of Lebanon to Baabda.

The PLO has publicly rejected the idea of a sea evacuation by the Sixth Fleet and insisted on a stage-Finding the money to buy Tri-dent compelled Defense Secretary John Nott to cut back Royal Navy ships and dockyards. Some of his plans were canceled or postponed when a task force of more than 100 by-stage withdrawal under the supervision of a multinational observation force composed to part of when a task force by hister that for ships was assembled for the 12-week Falklands campaign. But Mr. Nott, presenting his military budget June 22, said the Falklands victory "must not ob-cover the fact that the main threat"

French paratroopers.
But reports from Jerusalem and Baabda suggested a package deal may be within reach, and Israel Radio said that if remaining obstacles were resolved an evacuation of

the guerrillas by boat to Latakia could begin Friday.

"I think a deal will be cut to the next couple of days, but it will take weeks to implement," said a diplomat close to the negotiations who requested anonymity.

The PLO leadership reportedly was insisting that all guerrilla eva-cues take their families and small arms with them. If that proposal is arms with them. It that proposal is accepted, it could bring the total oumber of departing Palestinians to more than 40,000.

Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, also reportedly has insisted on a multinational force of 25,000 multinational property the Palestinian.

troops to protect the Palestinian camps and Lebanese leftist Moslem militiamen in West Beirut against a Christian backlash after

PLO sources said Mr. Arafat proposed that the disengagement force be made up of 10,000 Leba-

nese Army regulars, 10,000 French paratroopers and did not rule out U.S. participation.

parliamentary committee meeting that he would have approved the plan had he still been in office.

Abba Eban, a former Israeli for-

em Lebanese town of Tripoli. Yankov Meridor, a senior minis-

ter for economic affairs, said in Jerusalem: "Tripoli is of no con-cern to us." Asked whether this did not con-

Moscow Attacks Plan

that the United States wants to use the aggression of Israel for its own aims and that this armed aggression was an action planned and agreed oo by Washington and Tel Aviv," Tass said.

Israeli opposition leaders wel-comed the U.S. plan. Yitzhak Ra-bin, a former prime minister, was reported to have said at a closed

eign minister, said the government should be flexible to allowing a few guerrillas to stay to Beirut.

A senior Israeli Cabinet minister said Wednesday that Israel was not demanding evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from the north-

tradict Israel's demand for the complete evacuation of all guerrillas from Lebanon, Mr. Meridor said: "There are a lot of refugee camps in Tripoli and you can't al-ways tell refugees from terrorists."

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union Wednesday said the U.S. proposal to send troops to Leba-oon amounts to replacing the Is-raeli Army with a American occupation force.

"From the entire course of events in Lebanon it becomes clear Hold Namibia Talks

By Bernard D. Nossiter New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —

Western and African nations have begun talks aimed at ending the guerrilla war to South-West Africa Namibia) and giving the South African-administered territory its ndependence next year.
The United States and four

other Western countries met Tuesday at the Canadian mission to the United Nations with representatives of seven African nations and the South-West Africa People's Organization, the guerrilla force fighting the South Africans.

that a settlement in Namibia must be tied to the withdrawal from Angola of the 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban; and East European soldiers there. Angola is Namibia's northern neighbor and, with Zambia, pro-

The meeting took place without the presence of South African rep resentatives because the Africani nations will not talk to them disrectly. The linkage question could not be discussed openly since it is oot part of the UN plan to sur pervise elections in Namibia that would lead to an independent gov

But all the participants know that the question of Cuban soldiers. has been discussed by U.S. envoys in Angola and all expect that it will continue to dominate informal

South Africa on Tuesday underlined the crucial nature of the issue. A leading South African dip-lomat said: "Everything centers on-the question of Cuban troops, and if we get a firm agreement on this question, we can look forward to early implementation in a matter

of weeks."
"Implementation" is the diplomatic code for executing the UN plan, fixing a date for a cease-fire between the guerrillas and South Africa; bringing in UN troops to insure that forces from both sides stay on their bases, and gradually reducing South African ranks in Namibia. Then, after seven months, elections will be heid for an assembly to prote a constitution.

for the new nation.

South African sources calculate

election time. On his side, Mr. Gurirab insisted that the Cubans in Angola can-not be linked to a Nambia settlement, but he said he would wel-come any "normalization reached between Luanda and Washington." Since Washington has said it cannot have normal relations with Angola until the Cubans go, this



A train arrives at Charing Cross station in London in defiance of the strike.

U.K. Suspends Subsidy to Strikebound Railroads

LONDON — Vowing "no service, no money," the government Wednesday suspended a £15-million (\$27-million) weekly subsidy to Britain's strikebound railroads, British Rail said all trains could be shut down within days if the four-day stoppage stretched through the weekend.

About 1.4 million commuters turned to alternative bus and of thousands of motorists in London jammed the streets de-

spite police pleas to leave their cars at home.

The strike began at midnight Saturday over the introduction of flexible 7-hour to 9-hour work shifts. With the daily loss of all passenger and freight revenues, the withdrawal of the weekly state subsidies puts the railroad in severe difficulties.

Earlier, the chairman of Brit-ish Rail, Sir Peter Parker, warned there would be no money available for the wages of about 225,000 other employees

if the strike went on for more than seven days.

U.S. Rail Strike Ordered

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Locomotive Engineers un-ion Wednesday ordered a na-tionwide railroad strike to begin Sunday night unless President Reagan intervenes and issues a "cooling of!" executive order. Such a walkout would cripple almost all U.S. rail traffic, except Conrail in the Northeast.

African Nations, West The guerrillas' UN observed.
Theo-Ben Gurirab, said he was engaging in the discussions with a

gaging in the discussions against the time of skepticism because "links age is still being stressed by South".

Africa and Washington."

The linkage mentioned by Mr.
Gurirab is South Africa's demand

vides bases for the guerrilla forces.

an assembly to write a constitution

the Cuban and other Soviet bloc soldiers at between 25,000 and 28,000. The envoy from Pretoria first said the Cuban pullout must be complete by the time South African soldiers begin to leave Namis bia. Later, he said South African soldiers begin to leave Namis bia. would accept their departure at

appeared to be an indirect en-dorsement of the idea.

MOSCOW — The Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have approved measures to ensure that the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe will be built on schedule despipeline from Siberia to Western Europe will be built on schedule despipeline a U.S. embargo on components, Tass said Wednesday spite a U.S. embargo on components, Tass said Wednesday. The news agency did not specify what the measures were, but said the leadership approved "patriotic initiatives" by factories and state organizations to ensure that the pipeline was finished on time. The contracts call for gas deliveries to begin in 1984. President Reagan put an embargo on U.S.-built equipment for the pipeline last December after martial law was imposed in Poland. He extended the embargo last month to include equipment manufactured.

PEKING — Twenty-one foreign teachers from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Australia, watched by thousands of Chinese, marched Wednesday to the U.S. and Soviet embassies here

The march was approved by the Chinese government, since Peking Guards at the Soviet Embassy shut the iron gates and accepted a protest letter. Although the gates were also locked at the U.S. Embassy, the letter was accepted with a promised appointment with the ambassa

The U.S. Budget Process: A Perfect Scapegoat for Fiscal Failure

Washington Poli Service WASHINGTON — President Reagan has called it a Mickey Monse operation Democratic liberals speak of it even less kindly. But if official Washing-ton did not have a budget control process, it would probably have to invent one, if only to provide the perfect scapegoat for political paralysis and fiscal fail-

The process is painful, messy, balky, almost incomprehensible to all but a glassy-cycl few. And it has failed to lead Congress into the promised land of milk boney and balanced budgets.

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But it was never intended to serve as a shortcut to fiscal paradise, solving the nation's economic, problems en route. It was designed in 1974 as a tool by which Congress could produce a coherent fiscal policy, a way of planning and then measuring congressional action of forcing Congress to add up its assorted tax and spending decisions every year and sign its name to the remine liscal policy but help pull it. together in broad terms, with specific implementing legislation to be enserted later.

And despite what the critics say, the process has worked better then most reform efforts,

Parties Seem to Use It as a Substitute for Political Will even though its most recent

product, the first budget resolu-tion for fiscal 1983 that Congress finally approved last month pleases almost no one. Loss of Resolve Last year, with Mr. Reagan

capitalizing on his momentum from the 1980 elections, the political will existed to take exfraordinary steps to reverse hearly a half century of growth

NEWS ANALYSIS in the government and its social

welfare programs.

This year, however, as economic problems intensified and doubts mounted over Mr. Reagan's plans for handling them, the congressional resolv was nowhere near as strong, and

the budget process was called upon to do the almost impossi-ble.

As the process faltered, Mr. Reagan, in a moment of impa-tient exasperation, hlamed it for the absence of the previous year's swift victories. "The most irresponsible, Mickey Mouse arment that any governmental body has ever practiced," he said at one point, faming, even though the same process had given him virtually everything be

ranted just a year earlier. Similarly, Democrats complained that the process caused Congress to think only of cutting spending to reduce the deficits even though federal expendi-tures more than doubled in the first six years of the budget process when Democrats controlled Congress and, for four of those years, occupied the White

Both Mr. Reagan and Congress were attempting to use the process not as a tool for exercising political will, but as a substitute for it. They were using it for their own political as well as econom-

when the results, because of political pressures and strains, did not turn ont as planned. Challenge to Congress

ic ends and then blaming it

Mr. Reagan challenged Con-gress to reduce deficits without touching three of the biggest drains on federal revenues: his huge multiyear tax cut, his extensive military buildup and the annual increases in Social Security costs. Both the tax cut and

military huildup were linchpins of his overall policy, and he was not about to let anyone tamper economy. with them. Having been burned so often on the Social Security The result was a hodgepodge

sional election year. Coogressional Republicans did not like the high deficits that resulted from Mr. Reagan's program but were reluctant to defy their president. So they flinched from a budget alternative drafted by the chairman of the Senate Budget . Committee, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, that would have restrained Social Security increases and raised taxes far more than Mr. Reagan wanted, along with producing consid-

issue, he was also loath to touch

it again, especially in a congres-

next few years.

As a result, the budget ax fell for a second year in a row oo spending programs that most Democrats are sworn to protect, including many in the social welfare area. Democrats, having lost control of the Senate and retaining only nominal control of the House, simply could not protect this spending. In addition, some Democrats were quietly counseling that a defeat was not

all had because it would enable

erably lower deficits over the

them to campaign this fall against a thoroughly Republican

of spending cuts and tax increases that nonetheless left the country with record-high delicits that many believe will soar eveo higher than the official projections. But it was achieved in the face of fears only a few months before Congress, having rejected Mr. Reagan's original budget out of hand, could not write a budget of its own, especially one that would require tax increases and spending cuts in an election

"Given where they were when they started and given the position the administration took, they've done a lot," said the director of the Congressional Bud-get Office, Alice M. Rivlin.

Now that Coogress finally has a budget, the real test of political will — and of hudgetary credibility -is still to come.

Shaky Assumptions

The deficit projection of just under \$104 billion for next year predicated on some shaky spending and revenue assumptions that many hudget experts, including Mrs. Rivlin, think may

turn out to be too optimistic as the year unfolds. More important, Congress still has to pass the actual legislation to enforce the budget through tax increases and spending cuts, without which the hudget is a meaning-

less scrap of paper.
It will not be the fault of the budget process if Congress fails to deliver on its promises, but it is a safe bet that Congress will be blamed for any failures.

Perhaps an even bigger problem for the hudget process is that, despite its rather modest beginnings, it has come to domi-nate all that Congress is doing in this Reagan era of retrenchment for everything but the military. Congress has required that the

first budget resolution be converted automatically into a final set of spending ceilings if a second resolution to set ceilings has not been adopted, as the law provides, by the start of the new fiscal year on Oct. 1. Other ideas include two-year instead of annual budgeting and the estab-lishment of closer links between the hudget process and the authorizing and appropriating committees, both to avoid turf fights and ease the way for meeting targets. One of the most farching proposels is to combine reaching proposes is a the budget and appropriating

processes into one.

Administration Urged To Pay U.S. Farmers To Cut Grain Yields

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is under growing

pressure to improve the ailing farm economy by paying farmers not to plant crops.

Several prominent congressional

Republicans, the conservative American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Association of Wheat Growers are among those leaning on the Department of Agriculture to adopt a paid acreage set-aside program.

The idea is viewed with disfavor by most free-market advocates, hut its proponents reason that it will save the federal government money in the long run.

The alternative, they argue, is that crop loans and direct subsidy payments next year will likely sur-pass the \$12 billion now being cal-culated for fiscal 1982.

Potentially huge crops this year will further load the U.S. granary, they say, and push farmers' prices down further on wheat, corn, rice and cotton. Net farm income in 1982 is expected to be at its lowest since 1933, partly because of large stocks of basic grains.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block is expected to announce in the next two weeks his plans for dealing with next year's wheat crop. He has until Nov. 15 to rule on other major crops.

Record Stockpile Possible

Wheat farmers have been critical of Mr. Block for announcing a voluntary diversion program last fall after most had planted their winter wheat, which oow looms as a humper crop that could push the nation's stockpile to an all-time

The latest to urge a paid acreage diversion are Sen. Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and Rep. Paul Find-ley, Republican of Illinois, a veteran Agriculture Committee member who has not supported similar programs in the past. Sen. Domenici, citing a Con-

gressional Budget Office study prepared at his request, said that a paid set-aside on feed grains, cotton and rice as well as wheat would save taxpayers \$3.9 hillion in the next fiscal year. This calculation assumed oo acreage adjustments. The federal

outlays would involve price-support loans and deficiency payments, subsidies to farmers when market prices do not reach specified levels. The Congressional Budget Off-

Concord Watch Company S.A., 63, rue Centrale, CH-2502 Bienne. ice said that a simple continuation of the current voluntary plan would reduce federal outlays by \$1

billion as compared with no pro-

Sen. Domenici said that extension of the voluntary retirement of 15 percent of the wheat base, along with payments to farmers for not planting another 10 percent, would cut stocks by 100 million hushels and add 40 cents per hushel to farmers' prices, but only minimally affect consumer food prices.

Rep. Findley argued that farmers need incentives to make serious cuts in wheat production.

Soviet Prospects Improve

MOSCOW (Reuter) - Heavy rain over most of the European part of the Soviet Union in the past week may have improved prospects for this year's grain har-vest. Western agricultural analysts said Wednesday.

Moscow radio reported serious flooding in the western Ukraine and the analysts said storms Tuesday probably caused similar problems in central and southern parts of the country, but in general the benefits of the rain were likely to outweigh damage.

In Shift, U.S. Agency ar RaBacks Ethiopian Exiles

By Bernard Weinraub New York Three Service crat of California. WASHINGTON - The State Department, reacting to a plea by an unusual congressional coalition and an of blacks, conservatives and liber-the () als, has reversed its policy and pro-with the posed that more than 15,000 Ethiopian exiles be allowed to re-

main in the United States and not ed States before 1980. face deportation hearings. Tes \(\) The State Department proposal follows -passage of a series of the strongly worded resolutions in the Since 1980; Rep. Dixon said, the government there. House and Senate urging the adpreside ministration to revise its policies Regime Called Barbaric toward Ethiopian students and ref-

Longtime Castro Aide,

Raul Roa, Is Dead at 73

States to escape the Markist regime that took power in Ethiopia) in 1974. Since the takeover there have PRI Since the tascuves survey been accounts of widespread religion ious and political persecution in

Ethiopia. In 1977, the State Department Iral granted voluntary departure sta-tus to Ethiopians in the United States, allowing them to remain in

Hearings Started

Last August, the State Department said Ethiopia had stabilized to a considerable degree and rec. State Department officials said ommended the cancellationed the that air recent days. Walter J. program that allowed Ethiopians Stoessel Jr. departy secretary of to remain. The Immigration and state, had written to Attorney portation hearings against Ethiopians, a move that angered several members of Congress, especially from the Los Angeles and New York City areas, where there are large Ethiopian populations.
While government sponsored

MEXICO CITY — Raut Ros.
73, Cuban foreign minister for 14
years inder Fidel Castro, died
Tuesday, according to a report
from Havana monitored bare. No

cause of death was given.
One of Mr. Roe's last acts be-

fore stepping down in 1973 as for-eign minister was to sign an anti-hijacking accord with the United

Born in Havans, Mr. Roa be-

came an eloquent orator and jour-

nalist who spoke and wrote for

leftist causes. He became Cuba's foreign minister in 1959, shortly after Mr. Castro seized power.

Mr. Roa was instrumental in guiding Cuba toward a close alli-

ance with the Soviet Union. He

was an architect of Cuba's policy

of supporting leftist revolutions in

individuals to this government," said Rep. Julian C. Dixon, Demo-

Rep. Dixon has co-sponsored a resolution with Rep. Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, urging the State Department to revise its proposal and grant "vol-untary departure" status to all Ethiopians who came to the Unit-

most Ethiopians have come to the United States with the sanction of

Rep. Kemp said that if the State Department deportation effort continued, it would lead to imprispriment or possible death for many Ethiopians who had lived in the United States. He called the Ethiopian government "one of the most barbaric in the world" and said the regime had tortured and killed thousands of people, including children.

Senate aides said Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and human-itarian affairs, led the move to revise official policy toward the Ethiopian refugees.

State Department officials said Naturalization Service started do General William French Smith scelcing a change in the rules to make them conform to the Dixon-Kemp resolution. As attorney general, Mr. Smith oversees the immigration service, which handles deportation hearings.

Although several hundred no-

Calcillings and disappearances in tices for deportation have been exhibiting a have been of one's imagination should the have actually left the United States forcibly repairaire. States, according to Seaate aides. tices for deportation have been sent in the last year, no Ethiopians have actually left the United

public relations for the Sun Oil Company from 1943 to 1965.

Bishop Reuben H. Mueller

NEW YORK — Bishop Reuben H. Mneller, 85, president of the National Council of Churches

from 1963 to 1966 and a leading United Methodist ecumenist, died of a heart attack Tuesday in

iled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Uganda Says Libya Backs Insurrection

NAIROBI — Uganda has accused Libya of training guerril-las fighting to overthrow President Milton Obote and of causing instability in the country.

A sharply worded attack read in Parliament on Monday by John Luwnliza-Kirunda, the internal affairs minister, said the government had documentary proof that the Libyan Embassy in Kenya was en-gaged in financing the travel of Ugandan anti-government gnerrillas to Libya for training. The statement, broadcast by

Uganda radio and monitored here, said that arms used by the guerrillas in an attack on Kampala's main army barracks on Feb. 23 had come from Libya.

"It is very disturbing to note that Libya, a member of the Or-ganization of African Unity and the Islamic Conference, is directly involved in fomenting instability and chaos in a sister country," Mr. Luwuliza-Kiruuda said in Parlia-

Three guerrilla organizations pledged to the overthrow of Mr. Obote's government operate in the countryside around the capital,

"It its also disturbing that a country intending to host the OAU summit this year should be involved in this activity against an other member of the organiza-tion, Mr. Luwuliza-Kirunda said, referring to a meeting that is to be held in Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

He said the Libyan minister for atomic energy, Abdul Majid al-Goad, had told Mr. Obote last month that Ugandan dissidents had approached Libya for aid but it was said to have been refused because the Tripoli government accepted the results of the December, 1980, vote in which Mr. Obote

was elected president.

Mr. Luwuliza-Kirunda said the
Libyan minister, on an African tour to invite countries to attend the OAU summit conference Aug. 5, must have known his government was training Ugandan gner-rillas "for the killing of Ugandans and subversive activities." The internal affairs minister said

the Libyan envoy had discussed with Mr. Obote joint efforts to normalize relations between the two countries.

Libya was a strong supporter of the administration of the former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin and was reported to have given him sanctuary when he was driven from Kampala in 1979 by Tanzanian treops and Ugandan exiles.

Congressional Pages' Allegations Of Sexual Misconduct Unproven is investigating the entire range of charges, including allegations that cocaine was used by members of cials say they have found oo evi-dence of a drug ring but merely By Martin Tolchin New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Federal and

congressional authorities investigating allegations of sexual misconduct and drug use involving Capitol pages and members of Congress have said that the sexual charges had oot been substantiated but that the drug charges appeared more valid. Where there's smoke there's

smoke, as far as the sex charges are concerned," a congressional official familiar with the investigation said Tuesday. He added, however, that with regard to the drug charges, "there may be a small

Rep. Robert D. Dornan, Republican of California, said his Capitol Hill office had been used this year as a hase hy an undercover narcotics agent investigating the alleged use of cocaine hy "half a dozen" Three separate investigations are

being conducted, apparently with little coordination. A federal grand jury is investigating the drug charges; the Justice Department's public integrity section and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents are focusing on the sex charges, and the House Ethics Committee

Congress to seduce pages into homosexual relationships.

Pages are high school students, 14 to 18 years old, who are appointed by senators and representatives to serve as messengers and to perform a variety of chores. The ate has 30 pages and the House 71. They earn salaries on the basis of \$9,090 annually but usually work only nine or 10 months a

The allegations of sexual misconduct were made last month by two former pages, Leroy Williams of Little Rock, Ark., and Jeff Opp of Denver. The drug charges stem from an undercover investi-A task force of federal drug

agents and District of Columbia police officers arrested three men in April on charges of possessing cocaine with intent to distribute it. One of the men was a former page, and another has reportedly imphcated two members of Congress from California in his testimony before the grand jury. Spokesmen for the two representatives have denied the charges. Federal law enforcement offi-

several instances of personal possession and use of cocaine. Accordingly, narcotics agents from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration are no longer par-ticipating in the investigative task force with District of Columbia police officers.

Steven R. Valentine, a former page now working as an assistant in the Indiana attorney general's office, said Tuesday that Senate staff members had sold drugs to pages during his tenure, which ended in June, 1974. He also said that friends had informed him of two congressmen who had allegedly had homosexual relations with pages. One is still serving in the House, and the other was defeated for re-election. Mr. Valentine recorded these ex-

periences in a book, "Each Time a Man," published in 1978 by the Friends United Press of Richmond, Ind. A copy is on the shelves of the Senate library. "When I was a page, I knew of

at least two homosexual congressmen, as did most everyone else at Capitol Page School," Mr. Valen-

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the rest of Latin America. Mr. Roa was a member of the ruling Communist Party's Central Committee, a member of the Council of State, which is an advi-sory body to Mr. Castro, and vice president of the National Assembly of Popular Power, Cuba's equivalent of a legislature. Frederick Jagel SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) - A former Metropolitan Opera tenor, Frederick Jagel, 85, died Monday. He served as chairman of the voice department of the New England Conservatory of Music for more than two decades before moving to San Francisco in 1970. In recent years he taught privately. Franklyn Waltman NEW YORK (NYT) - Franklyn Waltman, 79, a political co-lumnist for The Washington Post before serving as director of publicity for the Republican National Committee from 1938 to 1941,

died Sunday. He was director of AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune Published With The New York Tinges and The Washington Post

Marines to Lebanon?

Reagan Must Set Conditions

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Palestine Liberation Organization, defeated, squats in its Beirut bunkers and shouts out "conditions" for its departure. It is down to its last weapon: a Samson-like suicide that would destroy half of the city.

The victorious Israelis threaten Beirut,

feigning attack each morning, proclaiming a cease-fire each dusk. They have the means but oot the will for a bloody final battle.

The rival Moslem and Christian Lebanese,

though they beg the combatants to go, live in terror of the tribal conflict that any void would produce. They trust each other even No wonder America's man-in-the-middle, Philip Habib, is calling for the Marines. By offering a battalion of them, President Reagan begins either a shrewd intervention or a disastrous slide into the muck. It all depends oo the president's terms.

The worst thing would be to send the troops without a political brief, as mere Samaritans to rescue everyone from reality. Sent ashore only to police a truce, the Marines would bail out the defeated PLO, disguise Israel's failure to achieve its political aims and relieve the Lebanese of the pressure

to create their own effective government. But after the bailouts, what? Probably nothing. The Palestinians and Israelis, and the various Lebanese factions, would go on denying their main problem — how to coexist. For all the costs of this battle, there would still be oo stable Lebanon, only a new ward for international policemen.

The right kind of intervencen, now that all

parties are panting for it, would set conditions that begin to shape events:

From the Lebanese, Mr. Reagan oceds an understanding that liberation from the Syrians and the PLO is oo license to resume the state of civil war. The Marines will stay a time only if a coalition of Lebanese leaders moves to create a viable new order. America will help a revived Lebanese Army; it will not stand guard over unfettered private armies.

• From the PLO, he needs acknowledg-

ment that Washington, not Moscow, bolds the key to concessions from Israel. He should offer to deal with a Palestinian political movement that stands for a national cause instead of radical terror, and that envisions coexistence with Israel.

 From the Israelis, he needs an understanding that their dependence on the United States requires respect for American interests in the Middle East. America will extricate them from Lebanon, and let its aid cover the costs, only if they finally face up to the deeper Palestinian problem: They need to halt the annexation of the West Bank and yield something to America's view of the "full autonomy" jointly promised at Camp David.

Confronting a set of exhausted policies, the

president of the United States now has the chance to proclaim his own. Send the Marines, but on a worthy errand.

A Strictly Limited Mission

From THE WASHINGTON POST:
At a certain point, American efforts to defuse the crisis in West Beirut were almost bound to lead someone to say, OK, you do it. This has oow come to be the administration's plan: If Lebanou, Israel and the PLO agree, American troops and ships, with other for-eign company, would loosen the Israeli ooose around Beirut and escort the PLO's besieged forces to places where they would be unable either to abuse Lebanon or to attack Israel. It is a risky maneuver but one with enormous poliocal potential. President Reagan is right to see if it can be worked out.

Of the two critical requirements of this initiative, the first is that its operational dimensions be clearly defined. The purpose is not to police Lebanon indefinitely for Israel, as Jerusalem earlier suggested, but to do a oneshot service at the behest of the Lebanese government. Guns are plentiful and nerves tant in Beirut; Marines could be ideal targets for terrorists. Nonetheless, American forces would be entering Beirut in circumstances of a formal cease-fire. Lebanese, Israelis and Palestinians all would seem to have a power-

ful interest in seeing a cease-fire observed. The second critical requirement is to tie the immediate mission of the relief of Beirut to longer-term political goals. In Lebanon, the United States cannot become the arbiter of the internal compromises that are essential to reconstituting a central authority. By removing the PLO, however, the United States can then insist that Israeli troops quit Lebanon, too — immediately. It is not for the Umted States or Israel or, for that matter, Syria to say bow Lebanon should be put together. It is for all foreigners to clear out and let the

Lebanese cope on their own.

In its free-swinging Beirut days, the PLO used to guard, informally, the American Embassy. Now the United States may become, at least for the period of passage, guardian of a reduced and humbled PLO. Will something more come of this strange evolving connec-tion? It's early to say. One consideration should be foremost: A PLO that accepts Isracl's right to exist and agrees to pursue its goals in political channels would be a very different organization from the one the United States has held at arm's length until now.

Other Editorial Opinion

Reagan's Pipeline Decision

A major row has broken out over President Reagan's sudden decision to impose sanc-tions against the gas pipeline between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. European governments are bitterly angry - much angrier in private than they have allowed themselves to appear in public. Since President Reagan cannot stop the pipeline anyway, he has probably achieved precisely the opposite of what he claims to want. Instead of imposing real economic costs on the Soviet Union and sending a signal of Western determinaoon, he has blown a large hole in alliance unity. The Russians must be absolutely delighted. They will get their pipeline and the earnings from it, though perhaps a little later than planned, and oow they have the added bonus of seeing the West divided. - The Times (London).

President Reagan is on a collision course with his allies in Western Europe that can result in irreparable damage to unity in the

North Atlantic Alliance. President Reagan has criocized Norwegian policy in this matter. The criticism is unwarranted and also quite surprising. Norwegian authorities have repeatedly explained that Western Europe's gas oeeds cannot be cov-

ered by Norwegian gas fields alooe. It seems

that it is necessary to explain the fundamen-

tal realities to him again.

A Crisis of Confidence

"They're on the ropes — just a little bit more and we'll have 'em," Ronald Reagan is said to have told a Paris interlocutor at the time of the Versailles summit. Clearly, this is the spirit in which the Americans approach their oegotiations with the Soviets on strategic nuclear arms and on Euro-missiles. The economic mess in the East, the contin-

ued delay in renewal of the top leadership, the Kremlin's inability to extricate itself from the twin impasses of Poland and Afghanistan, the enormous cost of the support fur-nished to Cuba, Ethiopia, Angola and Viet-nam, the total Soviet passivity in the face of the Israeli intervention in Lebanon — all this. plus the mediocre showing of Soviet arms in the hands of the Iragis and the Syrians confirms the "California Gaullists" in the belief that it is time to exert maximum pressure on the adversary to bring him to heel. From the allies they want help in exerting that pressure -support for their policies in all areas.

Policy toward the Soviet Union is of course not the only issue in contention - although most European leaders agree in the view that the United States has an overly simplistic ap-proach to the matter. The Soviets have in the past shown such a capacity for adapting to penury that nothing proves that aggravating their economic coodition, especially if it were to be done by stepping up the arms race, would necessarily lead to an easing of their diplomatic line. One might just as well expect the contrary. No, the core of the current malaise is a crisis of confidence.

A crisis of confidence, firstly, in military protection whose plausibility has diminished seriously since the Soviet Union has been in a position to dissuade U.S. first use of ouclear arms. But also in persons. Helmut Schmidt made no secret a few years ago of his scant respect for Jimmy Carter. Schmidt feels the same about Ronald Reagan, whose mastery of the issues is so shaky that when be speaks at summit meetings be recites texts prepared for him by his advisers, which his actor's memory has helped him to learn by beart.

The president's entourage is made up of men with oo particular experience in foreign policy. That is true in particular of his na-tional security adviser, William Clark. What is more, their many mistakes in economic policy hardly argue for the effectiveness of their foreign policy.

- Le Monde (Paris).

JULY 8: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Eyeing Lower California

WASHINGTON - Negotiations looking to the purchase from Mexico of a naval station site on Magdalena Bay, Lower California, will be conducted by Mr. Elihu Root, secretary of state, on his forthcoming visit to Mex-ico, if the recommendations of prominent naval officers are followed. By some officers the value of Magdalena Bay to the United States is held to be great enough to warrant the pur-chase of all Lower California if possible. By the courtesy of Mexico, the Pacific squadron for several years has held us annual target practice in Magdalena Bay. Being virtually landlocked, it offers the best facilities for a naval rendezvous in the winter of all points on the Pacific coast.

1932: French Submarine Sinks

CHERBOURG, France — The French sub-marine Promethee has sunk north of Cape Levi on a trial voyage. The craft went down without warning and is believed to be resting under 150 feet of water, 63 men trapped with-in its stead chall. Some men wagers sayed in its steel shell. Seven men were saved, Worst submarine accident in French maritime annals and one of the worst in naval history, the disaster was all the more unexpected since the craft was being tested for surface going only. Uoderwater trials had been scheduled for the next day. Naval authorities have declared that the search is futile, for the submarine did not drop vertically, but apparently glided down, possibly traveling several miles before settling to rest.

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Worrying About Lebanon and Reagan

WASHINGTON — One way or another, the military forces of the Palestine Liberation

Organization are probably going to be drummed out of their bunkers in West Beirut — blown out or starved out by the Israelis or invited out and dispersed around the Mediterranean in ships of the United States Sixth Fleet.

The Begin government in Jerusalem would prefer to get them out of Lebanon without any more loss of life among its own troops or the Lebanese, so that it could withdraw within its own borders, secured by an international military force, including troops from the United States.

Corce, including troops from the United States.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, announced in Los Angeles that President Reagan had decided "in principle, if the government of Lebanon should formally request our assistance, we would be willing to contribute U.S. military units to such a force if oeeded for temporary peacekeeping arrangements."



There are several cautious qualifiers in this statement, and no wonder. The Senate majority leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee, has told Reagan be is opposed to putting American troops in Lebanon and believes a majority of

military and diplomatic tactics.

But while the Reagan administration tolerated Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear facility cartier this year, and understood its decision to drive the PLO out of artillery range of the Israeli borders (even though Washington had no advance warning), it did not believe that Israel's security was really at stake in the recent Middle East war, and it was appalled by the extension of the invasion into the center of Beirut with the trage loss of civilian life, inflicted by American arms provided for inflicted by the contract of the provided for inflicted by the provided for inflic

of civilian tite, inflicted by American arms provided for "defensive purposes."

The U.S. Coogress does not really believe in Begin. It oot only opposed his savage military sweep on Beirut and his policies against the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza, it felt so strongly that its members could scarcely hold their tempers or mind their manners on his recent visit to Westington.

By James Reston

Congress feels the same way.

Reagan, who has suddenly decided he should pay attention to foreign policy, may not have the last word. At no time since the formation of the state of Israel has its support on Capitol Hill been as weak as it is oow.

As long as the existence of Israel seemed to be at stake in the previous Arab-Israeli wars, the support of Washington was assured, even when officials did not always approve of the Israelis'

cent visit to Washington.

It will be very hard to get the present Congress to go along with Reagan's vague promise to put American troops into Lebanon. Members will want to know whether they are acting to defend

the borders of Israel from PLO terrorist attacks, which they might be willing to do, or whether the troops would be defending Israel's anti-Palestinian of the West Book and in Classics and the West Book and in Classics. an policies on the West Bank and in Gaza, which

an policies on the west pains and in Gaza, which they would certainly not approve.

There is another serious problem, namely that congress is wondering not only about the judgment of Reagan. Everybody seems to agree in Washington that there is a crisis in the Middle East that here excluded a very constitute point. But the presihas reached a very sensitive point. But the presi-

has reached a very sensitive point. But the president is off in California.

Former Secretary of State Al Haig is down in Virginia licking his wounds, leaving the State Department to two old Foreign Service pros. Wally Stoessel and Larry Eagleburger, who stick around in the crisis but really want to get out.

All this is known to the leaders of Congress and the Atlantic alliance, and to Begin in and the Atlantic alliance, and to Begin in Jerusalem and the divided leaders in the Arab world, not to mention the Russians and the Chinese, who wonder what is going on.
The NATO allies are furious over Reagan's op-

The NATO allies are furious over Reagan's opposition to their pipeline trade with Moscow, while be continues grain shipments to the Soviet Union. They wooder about his latest space adventure with secret military purposes, while the Russians were taking a Frenchman on the latest Soviet space explorations. And also about the president's economic policies and the high interest rates that are facing the capitalist countries with the most serious economic problems since the worldwide Depression of the 1930s.

So there is a bit of a problem for Reagan when

the worldwide Depression of the 1930s.

So there is a bit of a problem for Reagan when he comes back from California. In Washington, with the "resignation" of Haig, the major theme is that Reagan is now in complete charge of foreign policy, more "comfortable" with the advice of his California associates. And this is what is now worrying everybody except the Democrats.

The New York Times.

Americans and Israelis Start Talking Straight

WASHINGTON — The con-W veration between the Ameri-cans and the Israelis over the past few weeks bas been marked by silences and outburts. This has also been true of the conversation among Americans themselves on the subject of Israel's activity in Lebanon and oo the West Bank resentful, frustrated, expedient silences interrupted by outraged. emotional condemnacions of what Israel is doing. Something pent up has broken loose, It is terrible to

listen to. It is also a good thing.

I am speaking of a kind of boiling-point discourse we have not heard before. Menachem Begin, coming out of a White House meeting with Ronald Reagan, shouts at waiting reporters that he is tired of hearing the Israeli invasion of Lebanoo referred to as an invasion. Later be is to rebuke a group of important and worried senators in angry tones, telling them, according to their reports, that be doesn't oeed either their lectures or their appropriated funds and will do as be damn pleases. For their part, be damn pleases. For their part, senators and other politicians are heard to say they will oot be intimidated by the Israeli lobby, but will vote and act as they damn please.

The papers and the magazines are full of no-holds-barred attacks on the Israeli action; living rooms and lunch please are recorded.

and lunch places resound with argument about it. I am not coming out for the political equivalent of primal-scream therapy — exactly. But I do sense in all this a turning point in the way Americans think about Israel It is a turn for the

By Meg Greenfield

better, the healthier, the more normal. Some of the reaction to the Israeli invasion — the comparision to Nazi policy, for instance — has been as disproportionate in its way as the military violence it complains of. There is an explosive quality to it, but this, I think, is be-cause it comes from people who for so long have said so little when they objected to any particular Is-

racii government behavior.

That they were silent was but one aspect of an unnatural relationship with Israel and all things Is-

racii that developed over the years.
This unnatural state of things has natural causes. They begin with the condition of the country itself and the emotions and responses this inevitably generates for some: Israel is a small, lonely, embattled survivor state. For its citizens it is both a fulfillment of history and a haven from it, a haven from a past as brutal as any people has ever known. From this flows everything else, including the single-minded, "oever again" willingness of its people to do anything required to stay alive and ahead, and the reluctance of its friends (and many who are actually indifferent to its con-

cerns) to criticize, quarrel or resist.

These have been the controlling features of the American relationship with Israel. As much as admiration, other elements - anxiety, coercion, guilt — have been allowed to become the basis of policy and attitude. And they have produced, in turn, growing resentment.

From the mid-1970s you could feel

its growth in Washington.

More than the advent of Begin was involved. The Israelis pressured the U.S. government against taking steps for the protection of America's interests and the interests of its Arab allies in the Middle

At the heart of the tensioo was a fundamental disagreement between fundamental disagreement between the two governments over where Israeli and Western security really lay, over the degree to which Israel must or even could try to reach an accommodation with its Arab neighbors and Palestinian subjects.

The fight in 1978 over the sale of jet planes to Saudi Arabia was a landmark: the first time you really beard a lot of people saying they objected to the ferocity of the "Jewish lobby" effort to thwart the government and confiding that they couldn't say anything them-selves but wished someone would.

A comparable though somewhat more strained situation was created when in 1981 even Israel's most committed friend, Ronald Reagan, endorsed and decided to fight through the sale of AWACS aircraft to the Saudis.
All this has intensified with the suggestions that to dispute Mr. Be-

gin is not merely to be taking issue with the position of a political fig-ure, but actually to be "anti-Israel" or "anti-Semitic," and the growing discomfort with that approach. Because the Israelis live among

such desperate enemies, the precar

iousness of their situation has added yet another pressure to accept without complaint their actions and their decisions: Every element of their government policy seems to be transformed (in argument) into an essential feature of their national survival. Thus, whoever argues is, in the unhappy logic that follows, someone willing to put israel's very existence at risk.

The recent actions of the Israeli government have broken more than just certain constraints in discussing Israel that are felt by many Americans. It has broken, too, the unrealistic insistence by many that Israel was and must remain morally a kind of superhuman state, one that exists on a plane outside of nature and oormality.

It is not. We should honor, respect and support it for its real strengths and virtues and for its democratic values, and howl like crazy when we believe these are being perverted or misused.

We should think of the Israelis as real people, in other words, Too of-ten in history they have been re-garded as something else. And we should thank Begin. His

utterly ontrageous, go-to-hell be-havior in Washington was oothing if not buman and normal and wanted oothing so much as a kick in the pants or at least a good shout back. I think he got the latter from the assembled senators. The Is-raelis and the Americans could see each other as they were and hear each other plain for once. This is the way it ought to be.

For Italians, a Summer Designedly Off Balance

By Enrico Jacchia

R OME — When thousands of peo-ple waving the national flag and driving cars and motorcycles at top speed paralyzed Rome Monday, some people thought the confrontation between the right and the left had erupted in a final clash. But not yet. The outburst of patriotic feeling was in celebration of victory over Brazil in World Cup soccer.

A few days earlier, another mass demonstration had paralyzed the city when half a million workers con-verged in bundreds of buses, 30 special trains and three ships from Sardinia and Sicily. No amphibious landings were reported, but the assault gave foreign visitors the uneasy feeling that they might be in Beirut.

The confrontation between employers and the labor unions is mounting angrily. We expressed the view last month (IHT, June 11) that the abrogation by the private manufacturers of the scala mobile (auto-matic raises tied to inflation) differed from the periodic arm-twisting that is almost normal in industrial relations. The Communist Party leader, Enrico

WASHINGTON — Alexander Haig resigned as secretary of

he disagreed with President Reagan on the Soviet gas pipeline;
 be opposed a tough U.S. line in

· he was refused presidential per-

· be was undermined on Ameri-

can policy regarding China;

• be was "sandbagged" by the
White House "gang of four";

• be would not oegotiate with a
"company commander";

· be basically failed to make the

White House understand that "vicar"

he was not happy with his seat on Air Force One;

· be wants to run for president.

the above have been advanced in newspapers and magazines and on

the networks as reasons for Haig's de-

cision to quit after 17 months. Nature

may be content merely to abhor a vacuum, but the media are compelled to invade it. The result this time has

been a torrent of speculation drawn from little more than a trickle of on-

There was the terse, awkward but

stunning announcement by President

Reagan that the resignation had been accepted and that George Shultz was his choice to succeed Haig. Haig, in

All, one or various combinations of

be was refused permission "to go
to the source" in Cuba;

state because:

dealing with Israel;

mission to go to Israel;

really means "pope";

the-record information.

Berlinguer. confirms this early impression in an editorial in L'Unità, the party's oewspaper.
"This is only the beginning," he said, of a clash likely to escalate rap-

idly because the issues at stake are of "enormous importance" for workers. The struggle that began with a general strike on June 25 and the buge demonstration in Rome has a political character - continued the Communist leader - reflecting the determination of workers to fight for a oew ecocomic policy."

It would be a state-run economic policy. if the Communists are coherent with their doctrine. Io a country where the public sector already controls between 50 and 60 percent of the economy, Berlinguer's words are widely interpreted as a declaration of war oo free enterprise. Yet the move by the povate manu-

facturers' association (Confindustria) to abrogate the scala mobile at the end of this year has been gathering support. The association of state-

Well, Maybe One Day We'll Find Out

By R.J. McCloskey

turn, read his letter for the occasion,

which was pregnant with "the foreign policy on which we embarked togeth-er was shifting from that careful course which we bad laid out," but devoid of explanation.

That, to date, is the public record,

with the addition — subtraction, rather — of the president's subse-

quent press conference admonition:
"I don't think there's anything that in any way would benefit the people to

know or that will in any way affect their good judgment." Next question. Predictably, then, the underground

explanations emerged. First, name-

less White House officials fed the

void. More words were devoted to Haig's bubris than to the presumed

policy differences or to how the ad-

ministration hopes to reconcile them.

Anyhow, enough was put out to sus-tain the news columns and network

specials through the weekend. The Washington Post alone published a

dozen stories in two days.

Managing the flow, the critics leaked word that: Haig had put himself into a box; that he didn't want to

resign so much as threaten to; that he

quoted as saying after informing the president he had already drafted o

letter. And then it was leaked that

the president still hadn't seen the let-

"I doo't want to resign." Haig was

really preferred to stay on the job.

owned industries is following suit. Shop owners (Confcommercio) and other large sectors of the economy bave shown sympathy with the Coofindostria initiative.

Who is behind the manufacturers? Would they dare embark oo a move which may have such unpredictable consequences without the backing of the Christian Democrats? Most observers think that the party is giving Confindustria considerable support. Not that Christian Democrats are

unanimously concerned with the survival of free enterprise in Italy. In faet, the party's present secretary-general, Ciriaco De Mita, heads a powerful group whose views carry weight with the Catholie unions. which are often more aggressive than the Communists. In the general view, what the Christian Democrats want is to throw the government off balance. The frontal clash between employers and trade unions may indeed provoke yet another government crisis. Who would beoefit? The Christian

swer the insiders' questioo: Did be jump or was he pushed? The answer

To counter this a few days later,

Haig's "close associates" got into the act. According to these similarly un-

named sources. The Washington Post reported. Haig had been "sand-bagged." One said, "Haig did not realize that complaining to the president meant resignation." Haig felt he had been "set up," "entrapped" by "a hostile White House staff."

It has been a journalistic circus. Time and Newsweek dispensed long, intimate accounts with Haig on one

cover, Shultz on the other. Colum-

nists have produced historical analogies, the most obvious with Cyrus Vance, who quit in a clean break over then President Carter's effort to res-

cue American hostages in Iran. This

inspired one columnist to compare the differences between Haig and

Vance to that between Thomas More

case grossly exceeds the thimble of official information. The public has

The Washington Post.

Meanwhile, I'm going fishing.

The reportorial outpouring on this

and Martin Luther.

is apparently both.

Democrats? Or the Italian Socialist Party, which has increased its ambition under the leadership of Bettino Craxi? Amid the uncertitude, Premier Spadolini has been maneuvering skillfully to stay in power - although he may be forced to resign any day. Prospects for this summer are not

bright. The coalitioo government, weakened by unreleating infighting. has been unable to control the rising public deficit; austerity measures are needed to fill a buge gap estimated at between \$50 and \$70 billion. Workers are becoming increasingly restless, with the full weight of Communist Party support; angered by the abrogation of the scala mobile, they will oot readily accept budget cuts that would necessarily affect health and Social Security benefits, transport fares and electricity bills. It would be wrong, though, to be

overly pessimistic, at least until the fall. This is a Mediterranean country with plenty of sun in the summer and a reputation for true, historically documented miracles.

International Herald Tribune

Menuhin Defended The net of these stories was to an-

I take the greatest possible excep-tion to Joseph McLellan's article, in-comprehensibly enritled "Citharing



denigrate the art of great musicians
— against some of whom McLellan
seems to have a personal gradge through saide remarks such as "Not only do you get musical expression

from Itzak Periman, you get his facial expressions at no extra cost."

As for what McLellan says of Yehudi Menuhin, it is unforgivable Not only has Menuhin become a leg-end in his own lifetime as a world citizen whose concern for and devo-tion to humanity is at least as import-ant to him as his music, his music it-self has homesty music, his music itself has brought succor and happiness to millions of people for over 50 years.

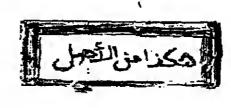
and will continue to do so for a long as he cares to lavish it upon us.
Those of us who were in Pans u 1945 after it was liberated will nevel; forget the concert he gave at the Opera, at which his music became t symbol of the freedom we were at last tasting after four years of occupation JEAN-PAUL BERTHET.

I protest the ignorant and thought lessly impertment reference to

Menuhin. This great man's profount artistry is a wonder of our time. MARTIN LOVETT. Amadeus Quartet, London.

Washington Post music critic Joseph.

McLellan wrote: "Reputation usuall-lags behind performance, on the way w. and on the way down. Memorin bus-upon the scene as a child prodigy, and for half a century he remained one n the world's top virtuosos. For several years now his technique has no matched that of the average gradual. of a good conservatory, but he ues to play to standing orations.



By Bruce Stokes WASHINGTON — The Unit States and the Soviet Uni-both face impending water shortag that could undermine their food pri duction, driving up food prices over the world. The two superpower have recently chosen opposite straiges to solve the problem.

After decades of debate, the Kreilin has approved a plan to rever several northward flowing rive bringing water to parched southe farmlands. Only a week after the S viet decision, voters in Californ soundly rejected a proposal to bui a giant irrigation canal, in favor

East, West His Both Look

For Water

using existing supplies of agricultur water more efficiently. These contrasting choices refle the dilemma confronting a wate short world: Dramatically cut bar on water use, or take on the aweson on water the task of changing the face of name while it is impossible to generalize from one example, it is noteworth that when citizens made the choice. they preferred water conservation.

By the end of the century, a creased demand for world water su plies is expected to create mimerot regional water shortages. Since agriculture accounts for nearly four-fift of all water consumption, farme will be the hardest hit. The problem urgent in Insh California valleys an the dry but potentially verdant plan of Soviet Central Asia. Gold made California famous, in

water made it rich. As America leading food producer, it uses mor than one-quarter of the country's in gation water. The specter of shorings prompted the state legislature to approve a plan to build the Peripher Canal to increase water imports from the north. Cost estimates ranged from \$5.1 to \$23 billion.

Opponents argued that greater is of sprinklers and drip irrigation coul improve irrigation efficiency 5 to L. percent. A 1978 Rand Institute stud. concluded that improvement in the efficient use of state water could for stall or climinate "the need for cor. structing expensive oew water facilities." Voters agreed and defeated the proposed canal by a 3-to-2 margin.

Farmers in the Soviet Union fac.

even more pressing water problem.

According to Soviet agriculture sp.

cialist Thane Gustafson of Harvar University, "the entire irrigation program is threatened because the south ern half of the country is runnin . short of water." This area is the Sov.__ et breadbasket, and increased has vests are desperately needed there t.

stem rising food imports.

The Soviets plan to divert water from Siberia and northern European. Russia. The Irtysh and Ob rivers wil be dammed and their water pumper south in 1,400 miles of dry river bed Farmers of Kazakhstan will use the water for irrigation before it indumped into the shrinking Aral Sea.

A second proposal involves trans ferring water from the rivers and lakes north of Moscow to the Volg. River. New water would be made available for irrigation as well as the state of help revive the dying Caspian Sea.

There is great potential for wate

conservation as an alternative t these Soviet projects. Water losses c 40 to 50 percent caused by seepag and evaporation are typical of Sovic irrigation systems. Lining canals an better irrigation management woul-save significant amounts of water Such a strategy was proposed in th '70s but apparently lost favor.

Both the Soviet and the America decisions could ultimately be it versed. Water conservation is easy t advocate, but getting farmers change irrigatioo practices, lin canals and use water-conserving teck nologies and plant varieties will b

difficult and expensive.

The idea for a Siberian cana which originated under the czars, has been shelved many times because 0 the cost. The canal could be put of again, but sharply decreasing foo supplies and the Soviet penchant to large-scale engineering projects sug gest that they may go forward. If water conservation in Californi

fails, the cost to the public treasur and to the environment will be small.

The option to build the peripher canal always remains. But even if So vict water diversion schemes succeed the ecocomic and ecological cost will be staggering, limiting the anticipated benefits to farmers and society

The writer is a senior researcher a Mull the Worldwatch Institute.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



While Mick Jagger Burns" (IHT, July 1). I do not understand the purpose of the article at all, onless it was to been given too much to read and too little to comprehend. Rengan is in California on vacation. Haig was last scen playing golf in Virginia. The situation begs for enlightenment from both, but that will take a while.

ARTS/LEISURE

'Blade Runner' and the Surge of Film Gore

By Glenn Collins New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The film is called "Blade Rimmer," a detective story set in the year 2019, and it has won praise for its lavish and detailed depiction of the Los Angeles of the future. The movie also contains access of grisly sad whole industry.

Also contains access of grisly sad whole industry.

How then did he defend the ism that are perhaps inequaled in bloodiness of "Blade Runner"?

• Roy Barty, a "replicant," or artificial human, alowly crushes the skull of his human creator, to the accompaniment of Dolby sound effects.

• The detective character played by Harrison Ford shoots a replicant woman in the several times. She crashes through five large windows, and the audience is treated to clinical views of her bloody wounds and her replicant" woman in the back corpse's staring eyes

 Batty breaks two fingers of the character played by Ferd.
 The finale of the film depicts the terrorizing of one of another protagonist, including the shooting of a "replicant" woman in the torso. We see her violently writing and dying, and the film then cuts back again and again to the sight

of her bloody corpse. Then Batty is shown putting, his finger in the wound and licking her blood. Although the debate about violence in films and on television has continued for years, new concern has arisen from the release last month of the federal government's update of the 1972 streeon gener al's report on the adverse effects of televised violence on the young and from the attention given in recent weeks to the trial of John W. Hinckley Ir. whom prosecutors charged modeled his behavior on the film Taxi Driver.

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Blade Rimner" contains many rough-'em-up scenes that might be expected in any classic private eye vehicle. But the vivid depiction of gore, and the plot emphasis on ag-gressive behavior, seems to raise to a new level a trend evident in . many recent mass audience science-fiction or fantasy movies that attract large youthful followings: These films are not billed as hor-

ror movies or shock epics like Texas Chainsaw Massacre," in which bloody scenes are often expected by the andiences attracted ... to them. Many of these movies are we got off the blood pretty seen by children, brought to the aters by their parents despite a PG rating: "Blade Runner" is rated R. but is expected to draw a youthful following because of its science-fiction theme, its star, Flarrison Ford, its score by Vangelia, who com-posed the "Chariots of Fire" posed the theme, and the direction by Ridley Scott. whose last effort was the Dopular "Aben."

He agreed that moviemakers are currently obliged to show bloody scenes. I think the average thriller many parents complain that they these days enters a gratuitous area, for increasing box-office sales," he cial resources to preview all movies said. Commenting about excessive think I think it denigrates the

Well I don't think the film is gratunious in terms of being a detec-tive stray," he said. "If you have that kind of story, violence is going to occur.

But why did the film go in a such a gory direction? Other detective films have found alternative ways to suggest violence. "It was th show the power of the repli-cants," he said. The violence in-volved in each instance was to show how hard it was to stop

Scott expressed dismay that his film might be viewed as excessively violent. "We kept it restricted," he said. "This was the cut version. The demonstration of violence in the scenes was cut back."

Why was it necessary to keep returning to the bloody torso of the murdered replicant woman, and Batty tasting her blood? "But he has lost his mate," responded Scott. The blood is a trigger point for him. He touches the blood and uses the blood as a warrior might use war paint. The Indians used to

After Time," agrees that many movies are too gory. "Lots of mov-ies are gratuitously violent," he said. "They pander to andiences certainly, it's a form of pomogra-

Why then, did be include the ene in the new "Star Trek" in which creatures crawl bloodily out of a crewman's ear? "It wasn't as violent as it could have been," he. said. "It was a moment of going

Wouldn't the point have been made in a less gory way only a few years ago? "I can't answer that question," be said. "I have no explanation for the blood. More would have been too much, and less wouldn't have been enough. Was be concerned that children

would be disturbed by the scorpion scene, or by the sight of the bloody corpses in the space sta-tion? "It's a PG movie," he said. "I never thought that either 'Star Trek' or Time After Time' should be seen by young children."

When asked whether he was Gratuitous bloodshed and vio- aware that many children were see-lence is dangerous," said Scott. "I mg the new "Star Trek," he said, think it does inspire violence. Chil- "You can't blame the filmmaker

question are rated PG. However, do not have the time or the finanseen by their children, and that peer-group pressure exerts a powerful force on youngsters to see movies parents may not approve

"People prefer to blame movies for the discretion that parents fail to exercise with their own children," commented Meyer. He added: "Look, blood has been a theatrical staple for hundreds of years. Read Titus Andronicus' - it's far more violent than anything we've seen on the screen. Talk of violence, what about 'Lear'?"

"The people who make movies justify violence by saying that Shakespeare did it, or that it's somehow socially beneficial," said Dr. Leonard Berkowitz, professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin, who has done many studies on violence and aggression.

Berkowitz cited the recent report by the National Institute of Mental Health which concluded that there was "overwhelming" scientific evidence that "excessive" violence on television leads directly to aggression and violent behav-ior among children and teen-agers.

Moviemakers, Berkowitz said, "feel they have to be ever more ex-

Indeed, most of the movies in treme to give a charge to audienc-question are rated PG. However, es." He continued: "As people become more and more inneed to violence, producers feel they have to supply more and more of it. So, Rocky III is more violent than 'Rocky I.' Only a while ago, people were deploring the grantitous vio-lence in Bonnie and Clyde, and yet one thinks of the film differently now in comparison to recent

> Isaac Asimov, the longtime science-fiction author, believes that the presence of gratuitous violence in recent science-fiction movies, and in any movie, is a moral issue: Seeing these things, we get inured to violence, and that's not good for our society. A callous population is a dangerous population.

He added: "The Greek or Shakespearcan portrayal of violence was not for the sake of violence; vio-lence illuminated human motivation. But now in these violent movies there is no attempt to understand the causes, consequences and implications of violence. There is no higher art in these films than seeing a hanging or an auto-da-fé. As a science-fiction pioneer, Asi-

mov said he was disturbed that blood and gore had so frequenty been injected into movies about the future. "It's not so much a betrayal, but a trivialization," he



Harrison Ford in "Blade Runner."

do that, you know." Nicholas Meyer, who directed "Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan," and the 1979 film "Time Some Mellow Tones During 10 Days of Jazz

By Mary Campbell . The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The 10-day Kool Jazz Festival is over. leaving some special memories. Stan Getz played Billy Stray-horn's "Blood Count" like a dream on opening night and played "A Louely Night" just as well at the Alec Wilder tribute concert. People went around throughout the festival saying that Getz had never played better.

Mabel Mercer sang a touching "Did You Ever Cross over to Snedens?" which Wilder wrote for her. At the "Listen to the Words" concert, she made "Yon've Come a Long Way from St. Louis" hilarious and "Chase Me Charlie" slyly sexy. One fan said she wasn't singing that well 35 years ago.

Benny Goodman was relaxed, playful and swinging lightly with Lionel Hampton and Teddy Wilson. Joe Williams, who sings better every year, soared exuberantly in "I Ain't Got Nothin' but the Blues," Ella Fitzgerald and Count Basic were vintage great this "one more once."

Vivacious Carrie Smith really broke it up at the concert of songs written by women. And in the dren must be affected by it. It's in for the parents who don't heed the finale Sunday, she saluted Louis evitable and his July 4 birthday

with a verse growled in his cheery Tone." Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis on tenor saxophone and Clark Terry Some years there's a song that on trumpet played it, ending with repeats, by coincidence, from con-cert to concert. This year it was Duke Ellington's "In a Mellow as a duet on grand pianos. The

few low piano notes by the Count. The trombonist Grover Mitchell and then four trombones in unison made it a pleasant foot tapper.

New Music

George Wein, the festival imconcerts than we've ever had. For the first time, I think we incorporated new music into the mainmore in the future."

Kool Jazz Festivals, with New York the "flagship," are being held in 20 U.S. cities this year. Wein next goes to Europe where he runs a jazz festival in Nice and a radio iazz festivals. Then he will take Dizzy Gillespie, Carmen McRae, Spyro Gyra, a quartet of McCoy Tyner, Freddie Hubbard, Elvin Mulligan's big band to Madarao Heights, Japan, for a festival. "That's a first," he said.

presario, pronounced himself happy with the 1982 edition. "We've d more general acceptance by the critics of the content of the stream of the festival. While those concerts were not successful at the box office, they were successful as being part of the festival. We'll do

festival in London and books some 160 musicians in eight to 10 other Jones and Ron Carter and Gerry

'Aunt Mary': 6 Players In Search of a Farce

By Sheridan Morley ational Herald Tribune

ONDON - Abandoned by the L. Royal Shakespeare Company when it moved to the Barbican a few weeks ago, the Warehouse in Covent Garden has now been extensively and expensively refitted. so that it must now be the most comfortable fringe theater in town. It is clearly intended for an upmarket West End audience who have been denied much of the best London drama over the past few years by their unwillingness to seek it out in the pubs and clubs of the suburbs.

Given that some of the currently few-and-far-between West End hits (from "Educating Rita" at the Piccadilly across to "Can't Pay, Won't Pay!" at the Criterion) came in from the fringe, it seems sensible for the West End to repay the debt by offering central premises. But the new Warehouse is off to a shaky start with "Aunt Mary."

There are one or two mome in this slipshod, ramshackle piece when it looks as though the author, Pam Gems, might be on to some-thing very good indeed — could it be that she has written the ultimate parody of small-stage experimental modern British drama? Certainly ber plot loosely concerned with a couple of transvestites running an artists' colony in the forecourt of a Midlands' garage complete with petrol pumps and a tasteful ornamental lake, starts out like a gentle mockery of every dramatist who ever applied for an Arts Council

But then the terrible suspicion dawns that this is not intended to be a parody at all: With the arrival of a lady arts reporter from the BBC (acidly well played by Patricia Quinn) the play lurches into a solemn debate about whether or not Aunt Mary (Alfred Marks in his Widow Twankey mood) should be encouraged to sell his story and indeed lifestyle to the media and whether or not his boy/girlfriend Cyst should be encouraged in his/her belief that he/she is really the Blanche Dubois of the Midlands garage trade. Under pseudonyms Mary and Cyst are already, or so we're told, "10 of the best writers in England' and it's a pity they couldn't have sorted out some additional dialogue for Gems while they were at it.

There is a certain stylishness about Robert Walker's production, and if he had had a play to work on, instead of six characters in search of something to say or do, this might have been a real transvestite farce instead of an evening in which all inventiveness seems to have stopped at the wardrobe door. In order to come out of the closet, you have to have somewhere else to go: "Aunt Mary"

At the Bush, where their America, America season has been one of the best things about this year in the London theater. Abe Polsky's "Devour the Snow," a classic courtroom drama set in 1847, tells the story of the Donner party. a wagon-train load of settlers who, trapped by snowfall in the Sierra Nevadas, took to eating each other as the only means of survival.

My natural good taste forbids the suggestion the play (first seen in California and briefly on Broadway in 1979) would be an an ideal script for the brace of new dinner theaters opening up around England this summer; it is in fact a rattling good yarn, framed within a slander trial brought by one member of the party (a brooding per-formance from Stuart Wilson) against two others who have been accusing him of killing his fellow travelers in the quest for fresh

Clearly the trial, like the first one brought by Oscar Wilde against Lord Queensberry, is a po-tentially suicidal one, since if the slander allegations can be defeated by a plea of truth, then the accuser stands accused of murder. It is from that realization that the play derives its strength, for the courtroom framework allows the gradual piecing together by judge and audience of a picture of guilt and innocence, starvation and survival in the snow.

Wilson has the most difficult task of the evening, to suggest by looks rather than words that he just might have an appetite for human flesh beyond the strictest requirements of survival. Not for nothing is he called King of the Frozen Dead, and until the last we are left to ponder his curious turns of character. But there are other splendid performances here too, not least Paul Humpoletz (who will one day doubtless be called upon for the title role in a life of Orson Welles) as the sinister trapper, Joanna Dukes as the child who has to give evidence, and Pe-ter-Hugo Daly and Terence Wilton as the two defendants on the slander charge.

The tight, claustrophobic in-timacy of the Bush, where Grant Hicks has constructed a superb Sutter's Fort courtroom, suits the immediacy of Simon Stokes' production, reminiscent of the powerful job the Bush did on the transcripts of the McCarthy hearings in "Are You Now or Have You Ever Been?" On the first night it was received in the pin-drop silence almost never heard in playhouses now. "Devour the Snow" is unmissable.

BRAVING THE BULLS - Builts raced through the streets of Pampiona Wednesday, the opening day of the annual weeklong Feria de San Fermin, a Spanish Basque celebration that dates to the 16th century. The two runners on the ground were not hurt. Both resumed running.

U.S. Study Predicts Tenfold Jump In Soviet Nuclear Capacity by 2000

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The Soviet Union is planning a tenfold increase in its nuclear-power capacity by the year 2000, using both heat and electricity from the reactors in a way that will double their efficiency, according to William Davey,

an American physicist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. The increase will also make more Soviet gas and oil available for export to Western Europe, Mr. Davey said in a report entitled "Nuclear Power in the Soviet Bloc." The report was part of a larger study, "Soviet Energy and Western Security," that was written under the direction of Robert

Pendley of Los Alamos. Mr. Davey wrote that the Soviet drive for more nuclear power meant that even if anti-nuclear sentiment prevailed in Western nations, nuclear power would remain an important source of energy on a

Fast Breeders Excluded

The estimate of a tenfold increase in Soviet nuclear power during the next 20 years was conservative, Mr. Dayey wrote, because it made no allowance for the use of fast-breeder reactors, which could speed growth of the Soviet nuclear

program even more. Little information about Soviet fast-breeder reactors was available. he said, and so they were not included in his study. Unlike other reactors, the fast-breeder produces

The Soviet Union has more than 50 nuclear reactors either opera-ting, under construction or planned at 24 sites, according to Mr. Davey.

Mr. Davey estimated that in 1980 the Russians had a nuclear generating capacity of 14,435 megawatts. By 2000, that capacity will be between 138,000 and 153,000 megawatts, he wrote.

No Role in Planning

Mr. Davey said that the con-cerns in the West about safety, environment and weapons played no role in Soviet planning.
A consequence of that, he said,

is that the Russians build their plants where they are needed, even very close to cities where the effects of a reactor accident would be most devastating.

Building reactors near cities had an important advantage, Mr. Davey said, explaining the practicality of using waste heat for space heating and in industrial processes.

He recommended that the use of waste heat be investigated in the West, not only in connection with

Cosmos-1365 Is Launched

United Press International MOSCOW — Tass said Tuesday that the Soviet Union has launched Cosmos-1385, a satellite to explore the Earth's natural re-

nuclear plants but also with other types of electrical plants. He estimated that such use could double the efficiency of a nuclear plant. Disagreement Over Capacity

The Soviet effort to increase nu-

clear-power output was only one of the steps taken by the Russians to protect their stores of oil and gas, Mr. Davey said. According to the Los Alamos studies, the CIA has predicted that

the Soviet Union, the world's largoil producer, may become an oil importer in the near future. The Los Alamos analysts disagreed. "If they do the right things,

there's a good chance they'll be able to hold their exports and even increase them over the next decade," Mr. Davey said in an interview Tuesday. This is a very important point for us to assess; what this means in terms of U.S. policy and European defenses."

Mr. Davey, along with Mr. Pendley, Charles Kolstad and Steven Maaranen, all of Los Alamos, concluded in their overall report on Soviet energy and Western se-curity that the Soviet Union could become "a significant exporter of oil as well as gas" by 1990 and that the West should "look very closely at alternatives which can reduce European dependence on the Sovi-

ets as energy suppliers." Agreement was reached last year, despite the objections of the United States, to build a naturalgas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.

Olivier to Play Lear on TV

ONDON - Lord Laurence L Olivier is to play Shake-speare's "King Lear" in a new tele-vision production to be screened early next year. Olivier, 75, last played the part

Horse-Drawn Carriages

Back on Paris Streets

United Press Internation PARIS - Tourists in Paris will be again able to look at the Place de la Concorde from the cushioned seats of a horse-drawn carriage.

The Hotel Inter-Continental on the rue Castiglione has bought a four-person carriage with two horses, and Monday began conducting tours of the city for 150 francs (about \$21) per person.

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

berto D'Aubuisson, a former army major, went to his military school's

class reunion in November after a clandestine year and a half as a fugitive plotter, he had every rea-

son to think he would find support

there for the ultraconservative po-

In El Salvador's military-domi-

nated politics, few bonds are stronger than those formed among

army officers in their four years at the General Gerardo Barrios Mili-

tary School. The military had Mr.

D'Aubuisson protected when civil-

ian politicians and even some fel-

But what Mr. D'Aubuisson dis-

covered at the rennion was that

while his class is becoming a pow-

erful force in the army, he as a ci-vilian politician is no longer exact-

"We are not any party's institu-tion," said a member of the class

as he recalled the evening. "We, the army, are more eternal than any party. D'Anbuisson, even though he is a classmate, is in an-

other dimension. He abandoned

the military to be a pobitician, while we are here in the trenches."

There are splits among rightists, leftists, centrists and those who are

neutral or apolitical. There are di-

visions among administrators, bat-

tlefield commanders and intelli-

and the rest, between counterin-

and juniors hungry for promotion.

celebrated reunions since 1965.

They have served as godfathers for

each other's children, worked and

studied together, helped pull each

In the 20 years since their school

days — the days of the Alliance for

Progress and the first wave of con-

cern provoked by Fidel Castro's

Cuba - they have seen some

members disgraced and others die.

Mr. D'Aubuisson joined the radi-

cal right. Another classmate de-

But in the last two years of civil

war, a core has ascended the chain

of command to become licutenant

fected to the guerrillas.

other up through the ranks.

The division between Mr. D'Anbuisson and his classmates reflects only one of several simmering be-neath the superficial unity of the

ly a part of it.

low officers wanted his arrest.

litical party he had just founded.

SAN SALVADOR - When Ro-

ater in 1946. He will produce the play for Granada Television, part of Britain's commercial network, Olivier's last two television ap-

pearances drew rave notices on both sides of the Atlantic — the adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's novel "Brideshead Revisited," and John Mortimer's autobiographical "Voyage Round My Father."

In "King Lear," American ac-tress Faye Dunaway will take the part of Regan in what Granada managing director David Plowright described as "the best Shakespearean cast list ever." It includes John Hurt as the

fool, Leo McKern as Gloucester. Colin Blakeley as Kent, Dorothy Tutin as Goneril and Anna Calder-Marshall as Cordelia. Rehearsals start in August.

Col. Flores Lima and these men

seem to share with the Pentagon a

They are partisans of small-unit

chief of staff, is clearly favored by new Constituent Assembly, his po-the U.S. Embassy. tution represented by his former

view of the army's role in society meeting Mr. D'Aubuisson and a and a notion of how to fight guer-rillas, tempering fierce anti-Com-munism with moderate reformism. civilian member of his party had with several officers shortly before the elections. "Arrogant," the offi-They are relatively free of corrupcer concluded. tion and have not been tainted by Mr. D'Aubuisson got the assem-bly presidency on the basis of popconnections with the rightist death These officers frequently join their troops on the battlefield. ular votes, but the nation's interim presidency went to the army's choice, Alvaro Alfredo Magana, a

the U.S. Congress of \$100 million

Agrarian reform is seen by up-

civilian banker whose ties with the tactics, strongly advocated by the military date back to the high United States as the key to mili-tary success in El Salvador. school track team when he trained with the students from Gerardo When U.S. advisers have been consulted, they have helped these men advance. The idea is to make One of the first initiatives of the assembly dominated by rightists was to modify El Salvador's agrari-an reform, threatening a cutoff by the army a neutral, stabilizing force interested more in fighting

in military aid.

El Salvador's Young Colonels Shun Politicians

effectively than political plotting. A ranking civilian member of the government thinks the United States is cultivating Col. Flores Lima and other military officers to take over in case the current experiment with democracy fails to stop the guerrillas. The Americans "play that way," said a somewhat exasperated official. "They always have the second-best solution

As Mr. D'Aubuisson ascended to power through the March elec-tions and became president of the

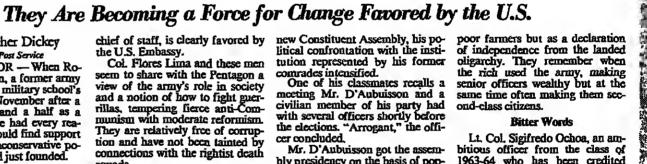
Hesitation in West To Take Refugees Worries Italians

GENEVA - Italy, which runs gence officers; between the corrupt one of the biggest refugee transit surgency specialists and advocates operations, is concerned about deof conventional warfare, between cisions made by leading countries senior officers reluctant to retire of asylum, including the United States, to accept fewer refugees, The men who graduated from military school in 1963 and 1964 along with Mr. D'Aubuisson bave the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said Wednesday. The committee said that about

4,870 refugees in Italy, many from Eastern Europe, were awaiting per-manent asylum at the end of June and that decisions by resettlement countries to reduce the number of immigrant visas were worrying the Italian anthorities.

James Carlin, director of the committee, conferred with U.S., Canadian and Australian immigration officials during a recent visit to Rome. The committee said 1.960 Eastern European refugees left transit centers in Austria during the month for countries of asylum, mainly the United States and Canada

About 1,100 Poles will be resetcolonels in charge of more than tled in Switzerland by the end of July, and about 340 Poles and 5,000 troops in battle units, including all three special counterinsurother Eastern Europeans will go to gency battalions trained by U.S. Norway France, Denmark, the These officers, along with the more senior Col. Rafael Flores Netherlands, Luxembourg and Iceland are also taking groups of refu-Lima, who is the armed forces



1963-64 who has been credited with cleaning out rebel concentra-tions in Cabañas province and who is often pointed out by U.S. officials as the most successful regional commander, once had a reputation as a rightist, but he now speaks bitterly of El Salvador's ultraconservative rich.

"We don't want to go back to being anybody's instrument," Col. Ochoa said recently.

Military tensions are exacerbated as the powerful defense minister. Gen. José Guillermo Garcia nears completion of 30 years in the coming military officers not only army, traditionally the limit.

as a key to more U.S. aid and needed political support among mates refuse to step aside, they push.

Roberto D'Aubuisson

will be bucking an ominous precedent. While the need for reform has provided the rationale for many coups in El Salvador, young officers anxious to move aside a top-heavy high command have usually provided the necessary

Paris' Elegant Terrasse Fleurie



One dines facing a fountain in the courtyard of Paris Hotel Inter-Continental.

ETER GRAHAM said in a Herald Tribune article, "(The) celebrated, and often celebrity-packed, Terrasse Fleurie is an Italian-style patio with marvelously gentle lighting... The interesting 165-franc set menu, which includes service but not wine (from the hotel's very well-stocked cellars).

comprises various seasonal hors-d'œuvres, a main course, green salad with sherry vinegar and the oil of your choice (corn, ground-nut. olive or walnut), and a free run of cheeses and impeccable desserts." Other assets: discretion. quier, and good value. Call for reservations: 260.37.80.

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INSIGHTS

New Technology Brings New Concern: Where Will the Workers Go?

By William Serrin

New York Times Service

New York Times Service

New York Times Service

TEW YORK — As new computer-based technologies are installed to improve productivity and reduce labor costs, there is growing concern about whether the nation will create the number of jobs it needs in regions. create the number of jobs it needs, in regions where they are most needed and at wage levels to which many people have been accustomed.

Experts say that the new technologies, based on the computer and microelectronics, may constitute as fundamental a shift in the American workplace as the move from an agricultural to a manufacturing economy a century or more ago. And they say the development may mean wrenching change for many workers, not only here but around the world. "We are in the midst of a revolution that

will leave virtually no form of work un-changed," said Dennis Chamot, assistant director of Professional Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

me authorities predict dire consequences similar to the upheaval at the beginning of the industrial age in the last century. They say the new technology will radically change what will be required of workers and will contribute to economic disarray. Others, however, say the transition will be weathered with little permanent turmoil, much as the nation entered the age of automation three decades ago.

There are no definitive answers because little research has been done and the subject is only now beginning to attract much attention. There are some fears that the nation lacks the knowledge to make informed policy decisions or even the ability fully to explore the matter.

Wassily Leontief, director of the Institute

for Economic Analysis at New York University, said a major goal of the new technologies was to reduce labor, and therefore, he said, it should not be surprising if jobs are lost. The industrial revolution eliminated much physical labor, he said, while new technology is elimi-nating much mental work. When the gasoline tractor replaced the horse, he said, "nobody said you can necessarily find some other jobs for the horses."

New Industries

But Jerome A. Mark, assistant commissioner for productivity and technology with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the prospect of negative consequences was "not as serious as it

might appear."
He said that for the most part when old industries disappear, new ones take their place. He noted that the textile industry died in New England years ago but cited the example of new electronics companies in the Boston area today and said, "Boston is not a disaster area."

Short-term dislocations often occur, but long-term dislocations are relatively rare, he said, except in such places as Appalachia, where poverty has existed for decad

"Technological displacement is occurring everywhere from the design shop to the super-market checkout counter, said Jack Golodner, director of the ALF-CIO's Professional Employees Department, Harley Shaiken, a work and technology spe-cialist at Massachusetts Institute of Technolo-

gy, said, "The issue is not whether we will see technological change but the rate and shape of that change and who benefits and who loses."

"This is not a problem for 1990," he said.
"This is a problem for 1982."
A major danger is that the new technologies may create an increasingly polarized work force, said Mr. Shaiken, one of the first experts to explore the subject. What may result, he said, is a small number of highly skilled, high-paying jobs and larger numbers of highly rou-

Some authorities predict dire consequences similar to the upheaval at the beginning of the industrial age in the last century. They say the new technology will radically change what will be required of workers and will contribute to economic disarray. Others, however, say the transition will be weathered with little permanent turmoil. much as the nation entered the age of automation three decades

tine, relatively low-paying jobs. That, he said, is a recipe for social ferment.

s a recipe for social ferment.

Karen Nussbaum, executive director of the group known as 9 to 5, National Association of Working Women, said the restructuring of the American workplace would mean wrenching change for "men displaced in manufacturing in the old work force" and women and minorities who, she said, are often employed in office positions "in the new work force."

"We are throwing out middle-level management, secretaries where it can be done, wiping out craft workers," she said.

Though there has been little research on the possible impact of advanced technology, one exception is an 18-month study begun by the Office of Technology Assessment to explore the social implications of computerized manufacturing And the House Labor Standards subcommittee, beaded by Rep. George Miller, Democrat of California, beld hearings on the subject in June, with more planned later.
The International Association of Machin-

ists, perhaps the leading union exploring the subject, recently conducted a weeklong semi-nar on the question and has compiled a "tech-nology bill of rights" aimed at providing pro-tection for workers when new technologies are

The major concern that the nation has no policy to deal with problems caused by technological change is heightened by the state of the

In the past an expanding economy generally seemed to provide jobs for workers displaced by technological improvements. Today the economy is stagnant and unemployment is high in many basic industries, including auto-mobiles, steel, rubber, coal and apparel. As such industries restructure themselves to be-

come more competitive, they will turn to new technologies. A result, experts say, is that many workers now laid off will not be rehired and many who might have expected to find jobs in the older industries will find that they do not exist.

Finally, in coal towns in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky, automobile towns in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and steel towns in Ohio and Alabama, economies are in disarray. And there is concern about whether the communities will regain economic strength, even if good times return.

Few people suggest across-the-board rejec-tion of new technologies.

In a paper for Worldwatch Institute, a re-

search organization in Washington, Colin Norman wrote: "Every expert who has studied the potential employment impact of microelec-tronics has reached the same conclusion: More jobs will be lost in those countries that do not pursue the technology vigorously than in those that do. The reason is that microelectronics will enhance productivity to such an extent that the industries that move swiftly to adopt the technology will have a competitive advantage in international markets."

Concern about the social effects of advances in technology are probably as old as work it-

self.

Perhaps the most noted reaction against new machinery occurred in the early 1800s in Nottingham, England, when workers said to have been led by Ned Ludd broke new knitting frames that they believed threatened their livelihood. The name "Luddites" became synonymous with workers who forcibly resisted new technologies although in menu cases the England. technologies, although in many cases the English workers were resisting employer demands, not merely trying to save manual jobs.

In the United States in the late 1950s and early 1960s, there were widespread predictions that what had become known as automation, the replacement of manual work by machines, would bring extensive changes in the work-place and eliminate large numbers of jobs. Many of those predictions were incorrect, an error that such experts as Mr. Chamot say makes it difficult for many people to understand what is going on now.

It is exceedingly difficult to determine directly which jobs are lost and which ones are created by advanced technologies, although Mr. Shaiken says the European nations are far ahead of the United States in investigating the

The United States experienced extensive rowth in the number of jobs from 1970 to 1980, with the work force rising from 70.8 million to 105 million. The Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that the nation's work force will be 122 million to 128 million workers by

New technologies have established new in-dustries: in semiconductors, computers, compnter-aided design, robotics, pocket calculators, video games. New job categories have also been created: computer operators, computer programmers, computer maintenance and service workers, tape librarians.

But new technologies have eliminated or reduced jobs in such areas as meat-cutting, supermarkets, automobiles, steel, coal and

Moreover, while it is generally believed that technological change will have its largest effect



Computer terminals on an inspection line at Telerideo Co. in on the job will have a profound effect on emplo Sunnyvale, Calif. The installation of computer-based technology that is only now receiving much attention in the United States.

in manufacturing, it is becoming increasingly clear that change is occurring in the service sector as well. The French Finance Ministry, for example, predicted in 1978 that 30 percent fewer workers would be required in that country by 1990 to do the same volume of work now being done in the banking and insurance

Elimination of Clerical Jobs

Miss Nusshaum of the 9 to 5 organization said that automation would have extensive effects on office workers, including file clerks, bookkeepers, secretaries, typists and bank tellers. The vast majority of those workers, she noted, are women.

She said the new technologies would mean the elimination of many clerical jobs, and the treation, wherever possible, of positions paying only the minimum wage. Another possibility, she said, is that jobs will become much more portable, resulting in the movement of many clerical jobs from downtown areas of old cities, where they are often heralded as part of renaissance strategies to rebuild cities, to sub-urbs and even to foreign countries. Audrey Freedman, labor economist at the

Conference Board, foresees other changes, for example, in the fertilizer industry as biotech-nology makes possible plants that fix their own nitrogen, or, say, in the forest products industry as scientists perfect the chemical manufacture of paper products. She also says that the nation lacks people trained in mathematical or scientific ways of thinking, which, mancal of scientific ways of thinking, which says, will be required in the highly technical workplace that is evolving.

She wonders, too, if enough jobs are not created, what will happen to people in a society in

which a job not only defines a person but often provides much of the person's meaning in life. Many American workers, she notes, are exbausting unemployment and supplemental unemployment benefits. Work, she says, has long provided "social cement" for people and the nation. If the nation's work remains in disar-ray, she asks, "What kind of social cement do

Conditions Vary Widely For Japanese **Labor Force**

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Everyone knows about well-paid, competitive Japanese workers, re-lentless souls who make life so hard for U.S. antomobile and steel workers and who, just to

rub sait in the wound, have jobs for life. But there is another, much larger class of worker in Japan, poorly paid, unorganized, inscene and unprotected. They have been rarely heard of abroad; not many foreigners penetrate to the sweatsbops and little factories where they work. where they work.

The theory among labor experts in this con-servative society is that since the prosperity of the 1960s, this two-tier structure no longer exists and the Japanese are just one big bappy

Yet every year since the mid-1970s, and especially after the 1973 oil crisis, wages in small and medium-size companies have fallen further behind. Now some people are saying that nothing fundamental has changed after all.

"The gap between pay in big business and smaller firms is widening," Professor Takeo Takahashi of Niigata University wrote in Ekonomisuto magazine.

No Formal Guarantees

The big companies, the Mitsuis and Mitsubishis, offer lifetime employment and job security. But millions of smaller firms pay much lower wages and bonuses, with no formal job guarantees, and they give few fringe benefits. Employers with more than 500 workers have 9.3 million employees, or 23 percent of the work force. Below them, 12 million work in companies with 30 to 500 employees, and

13,750,000 more work for still smaller outfits.
At the bottom, often laboring long hours for minimal pay, come self-employed people and mom-and-pop storekeepers. The smaller the firm, the lower the pay.

Since the slowdown after the 1973 oil-price

rise, average pay in businesses with fewer than 30 employees has fallen behind, from 63 percent to only 58 percent of wages in companies with more than 500 employees. Cash handouts and bonuses average close to \$1,666 a month in the big companies, but they are little more than half that at small factories.

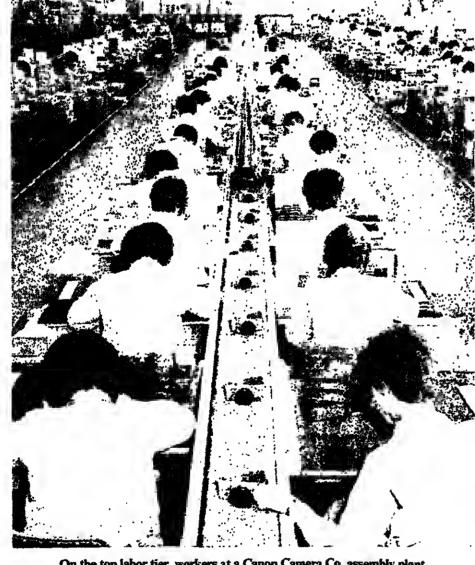
But the numbers understate the contrast. The smaller the company, the longer the work hours." Shozo Fujii wrote in the newspaper Asahi. "The gaps in welfare expenses, refire-ment benefits, wages in kind and training schemes are bigger than in wages and hours worked." Shozo Fujii wrote in the newspaper

In the patriarchal world at the bottom, two-thirds of the businesses are not unionized, but at the top, 63 percent belong to unions, most of them being company unions.

Paternalistic Employers

Among private companies, only shipping has an industry-wide union. The powerful seamen's union has been pushing wages up for decades. In manufacturing, the big company unions do not cover workers for subcontrac-tors and suppliers. When they are laid off, they have no redress, although paternalistic employers besitate to let people go. In Japan, unlike the United States, unions

appear reluctant to organize lower-paid work-



On the top labor tier, workers at a Canon Camera Co. assembly plant.

ers. A spokesman for the largest federation, Sobyo, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, with 4.5 million members mainly in state-owned industries, argued that "wage gaps according to company size can be found every-where; it is not a unique Japanese phenome-

Sohyo, which supports the enfeebled Socialist Party, feels little responsibility for organizing private sector marginal workers.

Unmatched in Benevolence

It is technically correct that Western wage scales also vary according to company size. In the United States, West Germany and Britain, pay is typically only about two-thirds as high in smaller companies as in larger ones. But in Japan, far more than in the West, bonuses and fringe benefits, and especially job security and union protection, produce entirely different environments in the two tiers.

The big companies find this "dual structure" profitable. It provides a cheap, flexible pool of unorganized workers for their subcontractors for which the mother company is not legally responsible. Japanese companies such as Toy ota and Nippon Steel have many more subcon-tractors than General Motors or United States Steel. In hard times, these workers can be laid

Workers at the bottom vary greatly in background and skills. A worker for a subcontrac-tor for Nippon Steel at Kamaishi, a remote port in northern Japan, has little in common

with a part-time worker at a nuclear power plant in Tsuruga run by Japan Atomic Power Co.

The subcontractor's men at Kamaishi were confident, they said recently, that Nippon Steel would help find them jobs after it cut several hundred workers from the payroll by closing a rolling mill. But few mother compa-nies match Nippon, the world's largest steel

company, in benevolence. At Tsuruga on the Japan Sea, another re-mote site, part-timers were recruited by local work gang bosses to clean up radioactive spills last year. They were brought in to do jobs con-sidered too dangerous for regular employees. "Nuclear gypsies," workers who drift from one job cleaning nuclear power plants to the next, are exploited marginals.

They are under orders not to speak to reporters, possibly a sign of employers' guilt feelings. "This is work I am going to stop doing." a nervous employee told a visitor who eame to his home after midnight in hopes the neighbors would not notice. "I am scared of what it could do to me." Some workers at the bottom seem happier

and more fulfilled than the blue-suited robots

and more furnish than the bite-stated robots at the big companies. There is often a caring attitude in tiny shops where employers and their employers, facing insecurity together, are united by personal bonds.

But with 1,270,000 Japanese out of work, the most in decades, bottom-rung workers are under increasing danger of losing their liveli-

The Russians at the Polls: An Exercise In Fraud and Ducking the Inquisition By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

OSCOW — Millions of Soviet citizens
dutifully cast their ballots recently in local government elections across the country.

The returns are all in now, and the official press is reporting the outcome in tones of breathless exultation. "A day of triumph for Socialist democracy,"
the government newspaper Izvestia called the election, adding that it was a resounding affir-

mation of Soviet foreign and domestic policy and "the ideals of Communism." Pravda, a Communist Party newspaper, said the outcome showed the "high political con-sciousness of the Soviet people" and their un-

flagging unity with the party.

A television news announcer solemnly intoned that the election on June 20 of more than 2 million deputies to local Soviets, or goverament councils, proved beyond all question that the Soviet people unanimously support the party, the Politburo and President Leonid

Whatever else it may have been, the out-come of the election, like the outcome of all Soviet elections, was undeniably impressive.

While some capitalist countries count themselves fortunate to draw a modest two-thirds of the electorate to the polls, Pravda said that 99.98 percent of the 177,995,382 registered voters from the Ukraine to Siberia turned out to vote "in full accord with the Soviet Constitu-

The prize for civic responsibility would seem to belong to the Central Asian Soviet republic of Uzbekistan, where official figures show that out of 7,866,374 people eligible to vote, only 22 failed to do so.

Moreover, Pravda said, out of nearly 178 million ballets gest, only 111 had to be de-

million ballots cast, only 111 bad to be de-

clared invalid. Each year, the Communist Party's Central Committee receives several million complaints about half of them signed -- eovering many aspects of life in the Soviet Union, But if vot-ers here are unhappy with chronic shortages of food and consumer goods, the war in Afghani-stan, economic nid to Poland or anything else, they apparently had the good taste not to express it at the polls.

Negative Ballots

While it is true that only one candidate, approved by the party, ran for each of the 2,289,023 seats in local government councils, it was possible to vote against a candidate simply by stepping into a special booth and crossing his or her name off the ballot. Even so, only 94 of the more than 2 million candidates failed to win a majority of votes, according to official reports. In many regions of the country, candi-dates won by a margin of 99.99 percent, some-

An overwhelming turnout of voters and a stunning victory for the carefully screened candidates is a tradition in the Soviet Union that dates from the first general election, in 1937. In the Brezhnev era, election results have continued to strain credulity by creeping ever eloser to perfection. This year's turnout, for example, marked a significant improvement over the 1974 elections, when 99.79 percent of the voters supported the official candidates and 173 ballots had to be theremoust as insulated. 173 ballots had to be thrown out as invalid.

How does the Soviet Union do it? Part of the answer is that the government mounts a massive effort before every election to persuade each person over the age of 18 -

except for prison inmates and the insane — to go to the polis. Many Russians regard elec-tions as a meaningless exercise, but relatively few seem to see any point in drawing attention to themselves by openly refusing to partici-

Another secret of Soviet electoral success is

fraud. According to several volunteer election

workers interviewed, the most common remedy regarding voters who fail to show up at the polls on Election Day is the old-fashioned technique of stuffing the ballot box. "It's just a great big show, a fairy tale," said

young engineer who was asked at his office to volunteer as an election worker.

In preparing for the Junc elections, the Soviet Union mobilized an army of 8.6 million

. . . If voters in the Soviet Union are unhappy with chronic shortages of food and consumer goods, the war in Afghanistan, economic aid to Poland or anything else, they apparently had the good taste not to express it at the polls.

clection workers, or one for every 21 voters, according to official figures. Most were "agita-tors," each of whom was assigned to call on a list of voters and see to it that they turned up nt the polls.

"I had about 100 people in 15 or 20 apartments in a really bad area of Moscow," one agitator recalled. "They were dark, smelly, horrible places — communal apartments with three or four families sharing one kitchen and bathroom.

"I had to say who the candidate was, when the election would be and so on. Most people just listened. Six or seven were drunk. Only one old woman, a longtime member of the party, seemed interested. I think she was a little

Of all the people on the list, only one man refused to votc. "He said, 'You're mocking me,' and he shut the door," the agitator said. Many Soviet citizens seem to look forward to elections for at least one reason: They present a chance to force local authorities to fix

leaking roofs and toilets and solve other nag-"People tell you they won't vote unless the toilet gets fixed or the trash is cleaned out of the entry way," another agitator said.

According to one Soviet source, several thousand angry residents of Moscow's Yasene-vo District, a bleak new zone of high-rise apartment blocks, signed petitions earlier this year, threatening not to vote in June unless ong-promised stores were promptly opened in the district. Viktor V. Grishin, the Moscow city party chief and a member of the Politburo, is said to have looked into the problem and ordered a crash effort to put the stores into-operation.

On Election Day, the government goes out of its way to make voting easy and appealing. Elections are always held on Sundays and the

day is also declared a holiday. Polls are openfrom 6 a.m. to midnight. Special ballot boxes are placed on trains, ships and in hospitals. Propaganda banners, red flags fluttering along every street and special television programs extolling new apartments, parks and schools make it hard to forget the day's main task to vote. To make the task still easier, polling places often serve free coffee, tea and sandwiches, although the old practice of offer-ing beer and vodka has largely been abab-

Secret Balloting

The law provides for secret balloting, but in ractice one votes in secret only to cast a negative ballot. Voting for a candidate requires nothing more than picking up a ballot and dropping it into a box for all to see. To vote against the candidate, one steps into a special booth to cross off the name or write in a new

Just how far a dedicated election worker will go, at least ideally, to collect a single vote was suggested by a photograph that appeared a few days ago in a Kazakhstan newspaper. It showed a lone shepherd standing in what was obviously a remote mountain valley as a young woman strode determinedly through his herd of sheep, smiling as she lugged a cumbersom

often one person will vote for his or her entire family by taking each person's internal passport to the polling place and dropping the requisite number of ballots in the box. Apartment administrators, anxious to avoid absentices in their buildings, have been known to provide the same service. The practice is technically illegal but few if any absence product. nically illegal, but few if any election workers seem to object to anything that pushes the fi-nal tally closer to perfection.

By evening, if some voters have still not been accounted for and cannot be found, election workers said, it is common practice to check their names off the register and vote for.

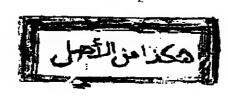
Absentee Voters

The names of those who ask for absence ballots are immediately struck from local lists of eligible voters and do not reappear any where unless the ballots are actually used. The absentee voter who does not vote thus be-comes a nonperson as far as the electoral system is concerned.

It is a risk-free form of protest that does nothing to blemish the final tally. According to an authoritative estimate based on past elec-tions, at least 4 million Soviet critizens use this method to avoid voting.

Even in the Soviet electoral system, not everything goes precisely as the plan dictates. In addition to the 94 candidates out of 2.289,023 who somehow lost the June election, 43 others dropped out of the contest. The central Soviet press has revealed no details about these aberrations, except that new elections will be held in these districts.

To Western analysis, Soviet elections seem To Western analysts, Soviet elections seem to have several aims. One is to satisfy the leadership's obsessive need to demonstrate monolithic popular support. Elections are also a means of political instruction that may convince some people that they are taking part it a democratic process. And the state's ability to mobilize virtually the entire adult population in what many assume to be an utterfy meaningless exercise serves as a test of the state's political control and a reminder of its absolute power.



BUSINESS BRIEFS

Diamond Shamrock to Buy Sigmor

DALLAS .- Diamond Shannock has signed a letter of intent to acquire Sigmor of San Antonio, Tex., for about \$160 million, the companies said Wednesday. Under the proposal, Diamond Shanrock will exchange 0.44 shares of its convertible preferred stock for each Sigmor

The companies also said Sigmor shareholders will have the option of accepting \$17,50 in cash for each share. Sigmor is one of the largest U.S. independent petroleum marketers, with 600 retail outlets.

Signor's founder and principal stockholders, Tom Turner and his wife, will take stock for their 9.5 million shares. As a result, a maximum of 4.1 million Sigmor shares could be exchanged for cash. Diamond Shannock, a Dallas-based energy and chemicals company, already owns about 21 percent of Sigmor.

U.S. Investigates Cellular Phone Plans WASHINGTON - Joint proposals by American Telephone & Tele-

graph and other telephone companies to offer so-called cellular mobile telephone service are being investigated by the antitrust division of the Justice Department, a department spokesman said Wednesday.

AT&T, General Telephone & Electronics, United Telephone System and Continental Telephone have submitted plans to the Federal Communications Commission to offer the advanced mobile phone service in

the 30 largest U.S. cities.

The FCC has adopted regulations to allow for two cellular radio licenses in each major city, one of which would be set aside for a local telephone company and the other for other communications firms. The Justice Department, which said the FCC set-aside provision would restrict competition, last month lost a court challenge on the plan.

Shun Loong, Bear Stearns in Venture

HONG KONG - Shun Loong, a Hong Kong-based holding company, said Wednesday that it will set up a joint securities and commodities brokerage venture with Bear Steams of the United States. The new com-

pany, to begin operations in Angust, will be based in Hong Kong.

Bear Steams was a partner with Sun Hung Kai Securities in a joint brokerage venture, Sun Hung Kai Bear Steams. That is being dissolved following the recent amouncement of a Sun Hung Kai joint venture with Merrill Lynch.

NEC to Sell Facsimiles to U.S. Firm

TOKYO — Nippos Electric Corp. will supply Federal Express, a U.S. transport service company, with about 10 billion ven (\$38.8 million) worth of high-speed facsimile equipment, industry sources said. Nippon

The sources said Wednesday that between 1,000 and 1,500 NEC facsimile units are expected to be used for Federal Express' electronic mailing service network, which is due to start in 1984. The order would be equivalent to about 40 percent of Japan's annual facsimile exports, which last year reached 22.4 billion yea.

Elf Reconsiders Takeover of PCUK

PARIS - Ste. Nationale Elf Aquitaine is reconsidering whether to take over Produits Chimiques Ugine Kihlmann, the chemical subsidiary of the recently nationalized Pechiney Ugine Kihlmann, because of dete-rioration in parts of the chemical industry, Elf chairman Albin Chalandon said Wednesday,
He said Elf, which is state-controlled, was no longer able to set aside

the 1 billion francs (\$144.9 million) a year needed to invest in chemicals, despite an estimated 14-percent rise in first half net profit. Under a French government plan for restructuring the chemical industry, Elf would also take a majority stake in ATO Chimie, of which it now has 50 percent, and in Chloe, in which it has no holding.

Finsider Studies Australian Project

PERTH - The Italian steelmaking group Finsider/Italsider is studying the feasibility of building a 1-billion-Australian-dollar (\$1.02 billion) sponger from plant are the Tillian's region of Western Australia, a state Both ore and natural gas are found in the region, the spok

Norcen to Increase Stake in Hanna

TORONTO — Norcen Energy Resources will acquire 1.25 million newly issued shares of Hanna Mining for \$90 million, it was announced Wednesday. The transaction will raise Norcen's stake in Hanna to 20 percent from the current 8.8 percent.

In addition, Hanna will transfer to Norcen its 800,000 shares of Labrador Mining and Exploration and its 40 percent stake in Hollinger North Shore Exploration, Norcen said. The eight-year agreement provides for Norcen to acquire an additional

0.5 percent stake in Hanna in each of the final six years.

Competition Building On London Exchange

LONDON — On the London Stock Exchange, the only bright thing for brokers these days is high share prices. Growing competition may result in the elimination of fixed commission rates and the securities market could be restructured

"It's not a crisis," said H.H. Cove, an analyst at Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co., a major brokerage firm. "But the long, slow pressures of the past decade may be coming to a climax."

In the last month, such pressures led one of London's largest brokerage firms to turn to a top U.S. bank for more capital and another firm that was a leader 10 years ago to close. Rumors of other troubled broker-

age houses persist.

Mercannile House Holdings, a leading British money broker, announced last month it was going westward across the Atlantic — taking a \$162 million stake in the Wall Street broker and fund manager, Oppenheimer Holdings. But most future outpourings of capital are expected to go in the other direction, now that some stock exchange rules have been

Formerly, the London Stock Exchange limited nonmembers to a 10 percent stake in any of its 233 member firms. A new ceiling of just under 30 percent was set to enable member firms to raise needed capital while preventing any "undue influence" from outside investors. Nonmember investors still may not join members' boards and no more than 20 percent of a member firm's total business can be generated by a major

Security Pacific last month became the first to take advantage of the relaxation, announcing the purchase, for a yet undisclosed sum, of a 29.9 percent stake in Hoare Govett, one of London's six leading stock broker-

Why would U.S. companies invest under such conditions?

According to Frank Cabouet, vice chairman of Security Pacific, "We want to be able to provide a breadth of financial services both domestially and internationally."

The advantage for the British firm, aside from substantial revenue, is our improved flexibility," said Peter Jenks, finance director at Hoare Govett. Noting the enormous rise in the finance service industry in the United States, he said, "It must happen here, and we want to be in a position to see what is happening in the industry and have the financial

The removal of exchange controls nearly three years ago has prompted London to become even more of an international financial center. "The



Activity on the floor of the London Stock Exchange.

ability of firms to compete in such a market made it more pressing for them to seek outside capital," said Graham Ross Russell, chairman of the Stock Exchange's membership committee.

Competition - in large part the result of the internationalization of the London market — has also provoked the shakeout. There is a growing demand, particularly from institutional investors, for well-managed and highly professional firms that have numerous specialized analysts (Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

OPEC Panel Seeks to Keep Limits, But Acknowledges Overproduction

OPEC sources expect some

By Nicholas Moore

VIENNA - OPEC acknowledged Wednesday that its output exceeds a self-imposed ceiling of 17.5 million barrels of oil daily, but its influential markets committee decided to recommend that a ministerial conference on Friday should nonetheless try to reimpose controls for the time being. Oil Minister Mana Said al-Otci-

ba of the United Arab Emirates, chairman of the market monitoring committee, said after a meeting Wednesday that the committee would also urge Friday's full ses-sion of the Organization of Petro-leum Exporting Countries to deal with the question of overproduction by some of the 13 member countries. He said they had pushed output to just above 18 million

tioned Iran, Libya and Nigeria.

He would not say specifically what disciplinary measures OPEC might take against the quota viola-

Mr. Oteiba would not name the countries that have produced more than the quotas that were assigned them to fight the recent world glut of oil But OPEC sources men-

sharp exchanges at Friday's session, which they predicted would probably accept the committee proposal to maintain the 17,5-million-barrel ceiling while trying to exert pressure on the quota-hreak-OPEC set the ceiling in March,

when the oil oversupply was at its peak, to defend its reference price of \$34 per barrel of crude. Mr. Oteiba said the market has

not strengthened in recent weeks to the extent that OPEC had hoped, and he said this factor comhined with the overproduction to persuade the committee that the ceiling should not yet be raised. He said the committee would

propose that it meet again Aug. 24 to review the situation, hy which time demand for OPEC oil should be higher. But it could meet any time before then to consider an earlier change in the cciling if a tight market developed. He said the aim was not to tight-

en the market and drive prices higher, but to maintain the \$34 ref-

Before joining Mr. Oteiba and Belkacem Nabi of Algeria in the committee meeting Wednesday,

Oil Ministers Suhroto of Indonesia and Humberto Calderon Berti of Venezuela said they thought a slight change in the output ceiling After the meeting, Mr. Calderon

Berti said his nation would pull out of the OPEC production-sharing pact if other members did not stop producing above their assigned quotas. Delegates said that market fore-

casts put before the committee by OPEC experts were not optimistic about a rise in demand for the OPEC crudes in July and early The delegates said a major un-

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)



Mana Said al-Oteiba

Prices on NYSE Mixed For Second Day in Row

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Wednesday for the seond

day in a row.
The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 0.76 at 799.66, but declines led advances by an 8-to-6 margin. The hroader NYSE index

of all stocks lost 0.08 to 61.70. Volume rose to 46.8 million shares from the 44.4 million traded

Analysts said the market apparently has entered a quiet trading period in which prices could swing wildly without much trading. Many traders were on vacation.

Most observers believe the mar-

ket, faced with persistently high interest rates and a wobbling economy, will test new 1982 lows soon unless something major occurs.
Interest rates fell at this week's auction of new three-and six-

month Treasury bills, but the declines were not great enough to exert much influence on the longerterm market. Three-month bills sold at an av-

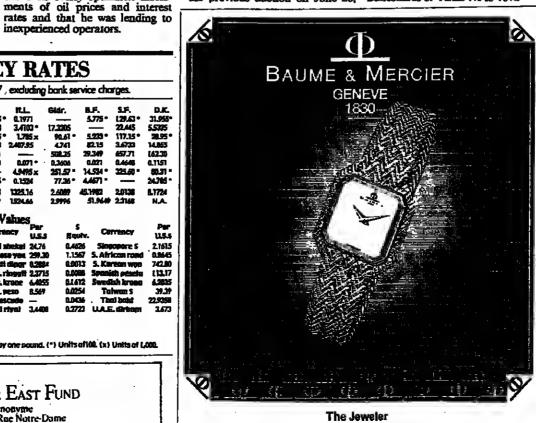
erage rate estimated at 12.806 per-cent, down from 13.269 percentat the previous auction on June 28; while the six-month bill averaged 12.976 percent, down from 13.419 percent Federal funds were trading high-

er at 15 percent, compared with an average 14.53 percent Tuesday. Dealers were surprised at the firmness in the funds rate, particularly because the Federal Reserve appeared to have been aggressive in providing reserves to the system On the NYSE floor, bank stocks

lost ground as analysts, following the failure of Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma, warned that the banking industry may face more severe problems from bad loans in the months to come.

Banks with exposure to Penn Square faltered, with Continental Illinois losing 1 to 1912, Chase Manhattan off 2 to 364 and Seafirst 11/4 to 16%. In over-thecounter trading, Michigan National lost 1% to 13% bid and Northern Trust was off 11/2 to 331/2 bid.

Other declining bank stocks in-cluded actively traded Citicorp, off 11/2 to 23%, Southwest Bancs 11/2 to 221/4, Interfirst 21/2 to 20, J.P. Morgan 1¼ to 49 and First City Bancshares of Texas 1½ to 18¾.



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As Chances of Drop In U.S. Rates Fade ued higher against all major major currencies. It was quoted at 2.5145 FRANKFURT - The dollar DM and at 6.975 French francs. soared Wednesday to a 10-month high against the Deutsche mark Hopes of a decline in U.S interest rates, which have been the maand to another record against the jor factor in the dollar's recent strength, had been fueled by a fall French franc as hopes faded for an early fall in U.S. interest rates. last week in the U.S. money supply The mark came under additional

pressure because of womies about

Steady in EMS

against the dollar

The French franc was steady

But Wednesday morning Eurothe financial problems of AEG-Telefunken and rumors that at dollar deposit rates, the interest least one West German hank could paid on dollar deposits in Europe, climbed 1/2 of a point on specula-tion that the U.S money supply is find itself short of cash, partly be-U.S. economists see structural damage from high rates. Page 17. about to surge again, leaving little room for a relaxation of monetary Bonn government puts off action on AEG. Page 17.

Eurodollar deposit rates closed around % point higher, with six months closing at 16% percent. cause of AEG and partly because of tightness in the local money

One dealer said an indication of nervousness was that the spread between three-month Eurodollar The dollar was fixed at a 10rates and similar-dated U.S. Treasmonth high of 2.5145 DM in Frankfurt, after earlier gaining ury bills has widened to 300 basis points from the "normal" 200-ba-sis-point spread. One percent equ-als 100 basis points. nearly four ofennies from Tues-

day's close of 2.481 DM. The Bundesbank, which has so The dollar's rise against the mark began in New York Tuesday far not moved to defend the mark against the dollar's latest surge, night after rumors circulated in the again held back from selling dolmarket that a West German bank lars at the official fixing. had run short of cash. The Bundes-In Paris, the dollar was set at hank late Tuesday denied any 6,9695 francs, the lowest level for bank was in trouble. the French currency since the in-

But together with the severe fitroduction of the new franc in nancial problems afflicting AEG-1958. Tuesday, the dollar had traded at 6.8930 francs. Telefunken, the 13th largest indus-trial company in West Germany, the rumors added to market pessi-The dollar has gained 11.1 per-cent against the franc since June mism about the West German 11, just before the franc's devaluaeconomy, dealers said. tion in the European Monetary

The pessimism was increased this week by figures showing a rise in unemployment and a decline in new manufacturing orders.

One senior foreign exchange dealer in Frankfurt said that with against the mark, which was fixed at 2.7758 francs in Paris, little changed from Tuesday's fixing of 2.7751 francs. little change expected in U.S interest rates in the coming weeks, the Traders said a cut by the Bank dollar could well go on to exceed last year's peak of 2.58 marks. of France in its call money rate to Despite the large interest-rate

151/a percent from 151/4 percent was not a reason for the franc's slide differential favoring the dollar over other currencies, the Bundes-The British pound, after opening in London at \$1.7095, its weakbank has made clear through its domestic money market operations est in five years, recovered slightly to close at \$1.7117, compared with that it does not want to see West German interest rates rising fur-Tuesday's \$1.7245. This came in ther at a time when struggling spite of continuing speculation about a cut in British lending firms need cheap credit. Wednesday morning the Bunrates. The Bank of England cut

deshank agreed to offer banks exone of the rates with which in tra cash for a month through a deals in money markets by 1/16 securities repurchase plan, wherepoint Wednesday for the third day by hanks obtain liquidity in return for bonds which they lodge with the central bank as collateral. In London, the dollar closed sharply stronger than Tuesday, al-though it eased from its highs in The Bundeshank said it will

late trading, dealers said.
It closed at 2.51 DM, having charge banks an interest rate of 8.9 percent for the use of the onetraded as high as 2.52 DM in early dealings. It had closed at 2.4897 month funds, which is below its 9 percent Lombard rate, the main DM Tuesday.
In New York, the dollar continplank of the West German interest

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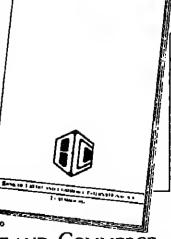
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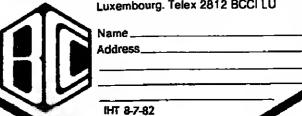
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Compiled From Agency Dispatches U.S. Banks Face Losses in Oklahoma Failure

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The failure over the weekend of the relatively small Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City, which had about \$190 million in uninsured deposits, is caus-ing large losses at banks across the country, possibly as large as \$240 million for Continental Illinois

Penn Square, which had depo-sits of only \$470 million, was high-ly aggressive in lending to the oil and gas industry and sold more than \$2 billion of such loans to other banks across the country. with the energy business in a re-cession, it has become question-able whether many of these loans to independent oil and gas de-

velopers will be repaid. Federal officials said the bank's problems were due to "a large voldeclined to comment on whether fraud might have been involved.

Banking sources raised ques-tions as to whether some of the collateral that Penn Square had said was behind some of the loans was actually there.

Continental's Losses As a result of its relationship

with Pean Square, Continental Illinois of Chicago, the sixth-largest U.S. banking organization, announced Tuesday that it would show a loss in the second quarter. Continental declined to say how large the loss from its activities with Penn Square might be, but some analysts estimated it could be as high as \$240 million.

Continental is reported to have invested about \$1.2 billion in energy-related loans developed by Penn Square. In addition, banking sources said that Continental had made direct loans to the Oklahoma

Hundreds of depositors lined up Tuesday morning to withdraw their money from Pean Square, but according to "rough estimates" by federal anthorities, about \$190 million of the bank's deposits were minsured. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. insures accounts ap to \$100,000.

Because it was not certain how great Penn Square's total habilities and losses were, no bank was willng to acquire the institution, and herefore, for the third time in its history, the FDIC established a

special bank, Deposit Insurance Vational Bank, to facilitate the refunding of deposits. It opened Tuesday in Penn Square's offices. Penn Square was the 21st U.S. bank to close this year. Nearly all

of the others were absorbed hy healthier banks in government-arranged transactions.

Among other big banks that were involved with Penn Square

 Seafirst of Seattle, the biggest banking organization in Washington state, said Tuesday that it had invested about \$400 million in cans developed by Penn Square.

It said it expected to show a loss in

the second quarter. • Northern Trust, the fourthlargest bank in Chicago, reported that it had invested about \$125 million in loans generated by Penn Square. "Some of these loans have been identified as problem loans it said and therefore it has made an \$8-million provision for bad loans in the second quarter of 1982, up from \$2 million in the

corresponding period last year.

• The Chase Manhattan Bank is reported to have invested about \$250 million in energy loans generated by Penn Square. Chase said it may incur "some losses" on these loans; but added that it did not expect "any significant problems." • The Michigan National Bank: 18 is reported to have invested nearly

\$200 million in loans generated by Penn Square. Michigan National said its 1982 earnings may be materially affected by outstanding loans to Penn Square, but it declined to say by what amount Reuters reported from Bloomfield Hills, Mich.]

In addition to the large out-of-state banks, about 30 banks in Oklahoma are reported to have invested in loans generated by Penn

30 Oklahoma Banks There were declines Tuesday in prices of stocks of other banks that are closely identified with the ener-

According to banking industry sources, there was a debate among the federal bank regulators - the FDIC, the Comptroller of the Currency, which regulates federally chartered banks, and the Federal Reserve Board - over how to han-

dle the Penn Square problem, These sources indicated that the

Federal Reserve, and perhaps the Comptroller of the Currency, opposed closing the bank, but that William M. Isaacs, the FDIC chairman, prevailed.

Banking sources, however, said the Federal Reserve was concerned about the uninsured depositors, which seem to be primarily such other depository institutions as commercial banks, savings and loan associations and credit

A statement released Tuesday by the Federal Reserve indicated its concern about financial institutions that held uninsured deposits in Penn Square. They will be issued "receiver certificates" for their deposits in excess of \$100,000. These certificates will be repeid from Penn Square's resources only after all depositors have been repaid. The Fed said these certificates as collateral for loans from the Federal Reserve. As the result of highly aggressive

lending practices, Penn Square grew from a \$30-million consumeroriented bank, when it was taken over by Bill P. Jennings six years ago, into the \$470-million institution it was last week. Until the recent slump in the en-

ergy industry, the bank was earning unusually high profits. In 1980, for example, it earned \$2.10 on each \$100 of total assets, about

twice the rate for most well-run banks its size. But other banks active in financing energy projects have said that the loans Mr. Jennings made were

based on overly optimistic assess-

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 7, excluding bank service charges.										
msterdom	2773	£	DM.	F.F. 39.775*	#LL 0.1971	Gldr.	B.F. 5.775*	S.F. (29.63 •	D.8 31.95	
russals (m)	48.08	82.08	19.1225	6.3903	3.4100 *	17.3205		22,445	5,532	
rankfurt paden (bi	2.515 1.7098	4295	4.2818	36.05 ° 11.9423	1.785 x 2.407.95	90.67 • 4.741	5233 ° 8215	117.15 ° 3.6733	20.5 14.65	
ilan ew York	1,409.45	2,489.60 1,7105	560.53 0.3977	202.81 0.1434	0.071 •	508.25 0.3404	29.349 0.027	657.71 0.4648	16230 0.1151	
aris	1,49695.	17,929	277.53		4.9495 x	251.57	14.524 *	225.60	80.31	
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A dividend of US\$0.20 per share will be payable on or after July 30, 1982 to Shareholders of record on July 9, 1982, against surrender of Coupon Krediethank S.A. Luxembourgeoise 43, Boulevard Royal

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Baldrige to Try Again For EEC Steel Accord

WASHINGTON - Commerce Secretary Maleolin Baldrige pre-pared to by to Europe Wednesday in a new effort to negotiate an agreement limiting European steel exports to the United States.

Mr. Baldrige said he and Under-secretary Lionel Olmer would meet in Brussels with Etienne Da-vignon, industry commissioner of the Enropean Economic Commu-

The Commerce Department made a preliminary ruling June 10 that seven European countries, as well as Brazil and South Africa. had unfairly subsidized their steel exports to the United States, Farlier, the U.S. International Trade sion made a preliminary finding that the U.S. steel industry

had been injured by imports.

Mr. Baldinge said it would be in the interests of both the European and U.S. steel industries to reach a voluntary settlement before the next formal step in the U.S. proceedings a final Commerce De-partment ruling on the subsidy is-sue due Aug 24.

Possibility of Duties

This would be followed by a final ITC ruling in October, after which stiff "countervailing duties"

Mr. Baldrige made an earlier at-tempt to seek voluntary restraints by the EEC steel industry that would be acceptable both to the Europeans and to the U.S. industry, but the parties were unable to agree on terms

Mr. Baldrige told reporters he is "not sure either side has anything very new to offer now. He has met with U.S. manufacturers in recent weeks, but said he is carrying

"no new mandate" from them.
Nevertheless, Mr. Baldrige said he is "very cantiously optimistic" a voluntary settlement can be reached by Aug 24, because "it seems to be in both sides' self-in-

"If both sides are inflexible." he said, "we'll just follow the cases through" within the U.S. govern-

If duties are imposed, Britain, France, Belgium and Italy would face the heaviest rates, while West Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg would face lighter duties. The duties are based on a judgment of the severity of past



Malcolm Baldrige

The Commerce secretary said the biggest unresolved issue re-mains, as it was before June 10, just what steel products would be

Mr. Baldrige said a settlement is and tube, which constitutes 25 percent of the trade involved. The

tries facing high duties might shift steel exports to countries facing lower duties, which in turn could increase exports to the United

covered in a voluntary agreement.

In the last round, the Europeans

could be imposed against the Euc cause if duties were imposed, there ropean producers. Those produce could be considerable disintegraers already are being required to tion of market patterns, as councent of steel trade.

U.S. Ex-Im Bank Sets New Rates

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Export-Import Bank has announced new interest rates on export-financing loans that are slightly higher than those agreed to last week by the European Reconomic Community. Canada and Japan.

The new rates complete the agreement on export credit arrangements that the United States had been demanding in order to reduce the subsidies that the Europeans, Canadians and Japanese had been giving for their exports through financing at below-market. interest rates.

The agreement provided a measure of relief in the growing ten-sions between the Umted States

Canada and Japan, are raising in-terest rates on the loans they make to countries that buy their products. The higher interest rates make the subsidies smaller by bringing the export loan rates clos-er to market rates. The American rates are slightly higher, which means the other countries will be

providing a slightly larger subsidy. 'Far More Competitive'

But at a news conference Tuesday, William H. Draper 3d, the chairman of the Export-Import Bank, and Marc E. Leland, the assistant Treasury secretary for in-ternational affairs, said that these new rates "make the bank far more competitive than it has been."

Mr. Draper defended the bank's and its allies over trade issues... higher interest rates, contending nations, 11
Under the agreement, which was that "we have always managed to termediate effective Monday, both the United remain competitive", if the bank's the richest.

States and the EEC, along with rates were within one percentage point of its competitors.

> The new Export-Import Bank rate is 12.4 percent for loans to

In category No. 3, which includes poor nations, the rate will

had previously been 12 percent for all three categories.

Canada, Japan and the EEC set a rate of 11 percent for the poor nations, 11.35 percent for the in-termediate countries and 12.4 for

Bonn Postpones Action on AEG

BONN — A special Cabinet that this would take at least a AEG goods have fallen sharply, team chaired by Chancellor Hel- week they said. mut Schmidt discussed the prob- AEG has requested \$1 billion lems faced by AEG-Telefunken Deutsche marks (\$400 million) of Wednesday, hot government credit guarantees, which would alspokesman Klans Bolling said they low its bankers to provide new did not make any decision on state loans.

company could run out of cash-kets Wednesday and out pressure within days, he said. "The govern-on the mark on foreign exchange ment has been aware for some markets, dealers said. time that the situation is as serious as it is described on the business; pages of some newspapers today."

Economics Ministry spokesman Dieter Vogel said that Bonn needed more information from the banks and associated companies board Chairman Heinz Dürr's

and offer a wide variety of finan-

AEG's financial problems unset- suggest that AEG's suppliers are

gun to discuss the possibility of AEG seeking settlement with cred-itors to avoid liquidation.

Since AEG's 100,000-strong work force rejected management

cash and banks have grown in-creasingly reluctant to discount AEG's commercial bills, the deal-Stock exchange dealers have be-**U.S. Panel Clears**

subsidiaries...

WASHINGTON - The Securities and Exchange Commission voted four-to-zero not to block a plan by three large savings and loan associations to establish a nationwide brokerage service, it was nounced Wednesday.

Thrift Brokerages

The plan is to form a service corporation known as Savings Association Investment Securities, which would provide brokerage services to customers of participating thrifts. The company would ister with the SEC as a brokerdealer but would not underwrite securities or trade for its own ac-

The proposal was approved May 6 by the Federal Home Loan Bank

category No. 1 countries, which are the world's richest. In category No. 2, which includes countries with a per capita GNP below \$4,000, the interest rate will be 12 percent. These countries, including Brazil, South Korea, Mexico and Taiwan, get almost 75 percent of the bank's financing.

be 11 percent.
The Export-Import Bank's rate

Mr. Dürr's plan would have sep-

Rumors in financial markets

arated the capital goods business and home appliances into separate

OPEC Panel **Backs Limits**

certainty was the level at which oil load surplus stocks, displacing OPEC oil in the market.

Friday's meeting may try to use the pricing structure to deal with overproduction.

But those nations are expected to resist such an attempt.

Meanwhile, Mr. Oteiba said that

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U.S. Analysts See Deep Scars From Prolonged High Rates

gy prices shot up overnight. That problem was solved in a relatively

short time by revising operations,

converting to alternate fuels and

slashing energy use. Similarly, when inflation became the bane of

husiness, innovative financial tech-

niques helped soften the hlow. But in the cases of both energy

and inflation, improvement came

No Where to Go

The problems of high interest rates, however, go to the heart of

what enables an economy to grow

and prosper - capital spending on

the factories and equipment that

improve productivity and thus fuel

are not going to get increasing pro-duction, and there will be no in-

creases in real wages or in the stan-dard of living," said Benjamin M. Friedman, a Harvard University

In each interest rate cycle, new

peaks are reached, setting off new

alarms in the business community.

What is coming as a shock this time is that rates have remained so

high while inflation has plummeted, leaving real interest rates, ad-justed for inflation, at record lev-

With the banks prime lending

must be paid are oot tax-deducti-

hle for the corporation while inter-

"If a project does oot pay when financed with debt, it certainly will

concluded. And low stock pric-

not pay if financed with equity,

es make it unlikely that many com-

panies would even be willing to is-

Thus, for many companies, survival is a more critical issue than

"It's pretty hard to be creative in

economic environment like

" said Robert H.B. Baldwin,

ident of Morgan Stanley. "We

just had two major international companies visiting here, and what

being creative means to them is

cutting the hell out of their work

forces, cutting the hell out of their

capital expenditures, cutting the

hell out of their business

they're going to survive."

Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

payments are.

sue stock now.

rate at 16½ percent, for example, and inflation at about 6 percent, the real interest rate for a top-level

corporate borrower is 10½ percent.

That is in sharp contrast to the 2 percent to 3 percent that has held through most of recent history.

And with lower inflation, many

businesses cannot pass along the higher interest rates in the form of

More Bankruptcies

forecasting services, including both Data Resources and Chase

Econometrics, are predicting dec-

lines in the prime rate (oo which

most commercial interest rates are

based) of only one or two percentage points by the end of 1984, and

long-term rates are expected to de-

Obviously, some companies sim-

y will not survive. Already, Dun

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

& Bradstreet reports, bankruptcies

are running at the highest rate

cline only two or three points.

Several of the major economic

higher prices.

professor of economics.

"Without increasing capital, we

at the cost of recession.

By Karen Arenson New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The recession appears to be ending inflation is on the wane and the federal budget finally is being tackled. Despite these encouraging developments, however, a growing number of economists predict that high interest rates are here to stay for at east another couple of years.

They say it could mean serious consequences for an already battered economy.

Enduring high rates would mean more business hankruptcies. They would encourage the postpone ment or cancellation of investment in factories and equipment, which is hardly growing as it is. They would accelerate a shift out of basic industry, leading to a concentration of business involvement in areas promising immediate

In short, the face of U.S. business would change in major ways if the predictions of continuing high interest rates were to prove

Collapse Coming?

"Our industry is already on the verge of total collapse," said Mer-rill Butler, president of Butler Housing in Irvine, Calif.

As for the hroader question of U.S. industry, he said: "By the time business gets around to deal-ing with high interest rates, the country will have collapsed ecocomically. What we're seeing now is a compounding rate of destruc-tion of American business, and we can't keep it up,"

This continuing process of fi-oancial Darwinism obviously could have some benefits. The companies that do survive will prohably be leaner, more efficient and more productive.

Bot such transformation will come only at a very steep price. Not only will there be more lost production and high unemployment and less investment and growth, economists predict, hut also husiness will become more concentrated, companies will produce fewer, more profitable products and investment will shift from certain interest-sensitive areas into other sectors that offer higher rates

Of course, this is not the first time in the last decade that husiness has had to cope with sudden.

In the 1970s, for example, ener-

on July 5, 1982: U.S. \$71.82. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V..

(Continued from Page 15)

The International Energy Agency, an organization of energy consuming nations, has predicted a reduction in inventories in the July-September period of 1.3 million barrels daily, hut concern over ins-tability in the Middle East could reduce that and boost demand on

Sources said Saudi Arabia wants the main African producers - Algeria, Libya and Nigeria — to raise the so-called quality differential for their oil-nich crudes, from \$1.50 to \$3 a barrel over the \$34 bench-

at least 500,000 barrels daily of the excess crude now entering the market was selling at below mandated opec prices — an apparent refer-ence to Iranian cut-price sales and what buyers say is discounting by

CORUM since the 1930s. And many fear that the pace will pick up further. "If these interest rates don't Maîtres Artisans d'Horlogerie come down significantly within six months to a year, we are going to see some pretty well-known house-hold names in balance-sheet trouble — and I don't mean just loter-national Harvester," said Peter G. Peterson, chairman of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb. He was Secretary of Commerce under President Nixon. One thing that particularly worries Mr. Peterson and ompanies macial experts is that companies may already be using funds efficiently, so there may oot be much more they can do to improve their use of "When energy prices rose in the 1970s, it was far easier for husiness to cut back on its use because it had a lot of fat in it," Mr. Peterson said. "But on the money side, a fair amount of fat has already been run out by our more efficient use of money While companies can try to cut back on their borrowing, that leaves the problems of staying in business and growing. Companies must still raise capital somehow. As onerous as the cost of deht is, Les Spéciales said Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, the cost of financing through the is-suance of shares is even more ex-pensive because the dividends that The Corum gold coin watch You will treasure the original watch handcrafted from an authentic



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lenge brought by the Office of Fair Trading decides that the present system of fixed commissions and single capacity trading is no longer acceptable. Aithough the resolu-

A possible change from fixed to negotiated commissions is only one of the issues that faces Britain's market participants. Another is a basic change in the way the market works. Unlike in the United States, British stockbrokers,

ing, was ineffective management,

who arrange deals, buy from and sell to jobbers, who execute the orders on the exchange floor. Some experts believe the firms should act simultaneously as both broker and Both changes may be initiated if United States the Restrictive Practices Court, which is studying the exchange's rule book following a legal chal-

Slowly but Surely to Future tion of the legal case may be years away, there is growing commercial pressure for change. In the last decade, the oumber

London Market Adjusting

cial services. As a result the smaller, more specialized firms of private investors has fallen submay suffer. "In the '60s and early '70s brokstantially, partly because of punitive taxes levied on such investing was very easy —it wasn't even difficult for the inefficient firms," ment while institutional investsaid James Fergusson, a research specialist at a leading brokerage, James Capel & Co. Now you need more of a spread and if you're inefficient, you really suffer. Actually, it's a lot healthing. ment has grown to about 60 percent of the market. The institutions - pension

building societies - tend to channel their investment business One of the criticisms leveled at Carr, Sebag & Co., the 177-year-old firm that recently ceased tradthrough fewer and larger broker-age firms. And they have a vested interest in trying to get commisparticularly damaging under to-day's more stringent market condi-"I foresee a steady attrition in the City." said Mr. Cove. "Firms

funds, life insurance companies or

that just can't compete will have to either call it a day or merge. I just hope there won't be any dramatic

COMPANY REPORT





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Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Canadian Stock Markets

.941 (Continued on Page 19)

July 6

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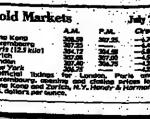
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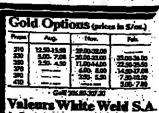
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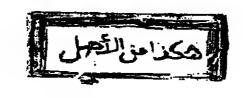
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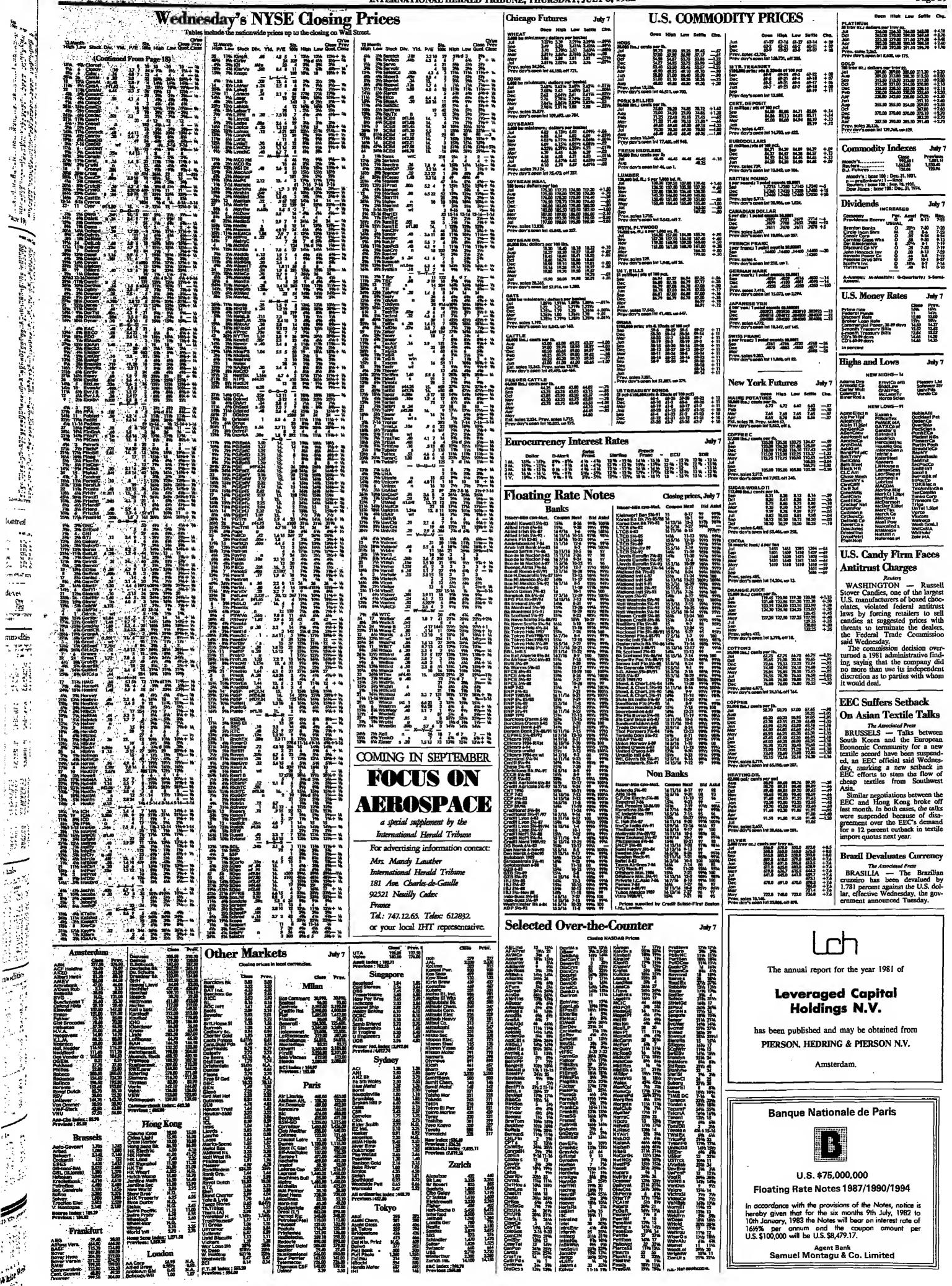
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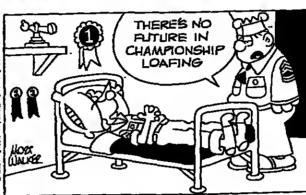














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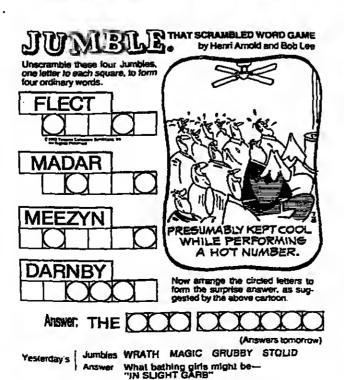




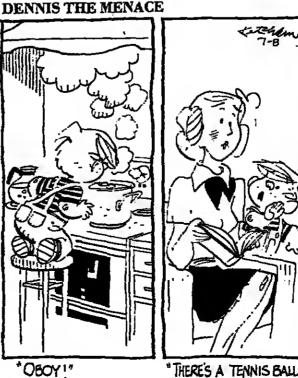








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"THERE'S A TENNIS BALL IN YOUR STEW.

BOOKS

THE MONKEY BUSINESS

By Niles Eldredge. 157 pp. \$2.95 Washington Square Press, Pocket Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas. New York, N.Y. 10020

Reviewed by Richard Berendzen

K ONRAD LORENZ, the Nobel Prize winning naturalist once remarked: "I believe I've fnund the missing link between animals and civilized man: it is us." Perhaps, but it is sobering to realize that every fool you meet is the product of millions of years of evolution. Indeed, millennia from now the Earth may be inhabited by beings who will deny stoutly that they ever descended from us!

Common Ancestor

Yet, here we are - five centuries since Copernicus, three since Newton, since Copernicus, three since Newton, one since Darwin — still debating in this, the most technologically advanced oation, over the fundamental findings and methodnlogies for explaining the origin and evolution of the world. During the lifetime of a current high school student we have landed men on the moon, sent probes past Saturn, and have delved into the sene. For some time, bowever, all this gene. For some time, however, all this has been for nought.

A paleotologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, Niles Eldredge here gives a highly partisan but thoroughly compelling analysis of "creationism," the belief that the cosmos, the earth, and life were separate acts of a supreme supernatural creator, exnf a supreme supernatural creator, es-sentially in literal accord with Genesis 1. He carefully, methodically argues for evolution — the idea that all 10 milling or so species of organisms descended from a common ancestor and that earth, life, and man were formed by natural processes, requiring billinns of years.

How odd it is that such a book would be remotely au couran in 1982, 57 years since the Scopes trial. Yet, as recently as January of this year, when struck down by a federal judge, a law in Arkansas would have mandated the teaching of creationism along with extensions. teaching of creationism along with evolution in public schools there. Even pow, similar lawsuits are pending in Georgia and Louisiana.

And a judge in Georgia recently charged that "this monkey mythology of Darwin is the cause of permissiveness, promiscuity, pills, prophylactics, perversions, pregnancies, abortions, pornotherapy, pollution; poisoning, and proliferation of crimes of all types."
Ironically, as Eldredge points out,

the Old Testament documents the existence of many similiar ills plagning society thousands of years ago, yet, presumably, no one was teaching evolution then. Some creationists seem more concerned about what man descended from than what he ascends to.

Creationists argue that there are two competing "theories" or "mod-els," and then ask; which would you prefer your child to believe? As Eldredge notes, "by claiming the two models are equally viable, they appeal



to the traditional American sense of fair play to include both in the

school curriculum. But Eldredge marshals extensive evidence - from scientific findings to philosophical analyses — to demon-strate that "creation-science isn't science at all, nor have creation scientists managed to come up with even a single intellectually compelling, scientifically testable statement about the natural world."

Unquestionably, modern evolution theory is incomplete; but it is nnt incorrect. To discard it would be to discard biology, chemistry, anthropology, astronomy, all of modern science. That science remains incomplete surprises only the non-scientist, for the scientist knows that while the "facts" of his field reveal wondrous beauty, the incompleteness of it gives challenge and makes it worth pursuing. Wisdom comes not in knowing the answer but in realizing bow many questions remain.

Scientific Illiteracy

The cardinal tragedy of the current creationism debate is what it reveals about the United States' level of educatino - particularly of science edu-Moreover, as Eldredge argues, we must insist on the integrity of our children's education in science: for scientific illiteracy will send the United States on a severe and straighter path to hell than ever will that idea we call evolution."

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Such an education should have as heart more than facts and observations; the student soon may forget them, and newer, better ones will be found anyway. Rather, the student should learn not only the findings of science but also its methodologies, so as to be able to differentiate science from nonscience, especially from pseudoscience. Eldredge touches on some characteristics of scientific theories, and several others could be men-

Scientific theories should be: in accord with the facts; capable of corre-lating many separate facts into a logi-cal, coherent whole; free from internal inconsistency; based upon few hy-potheses and no ad boc postulates; ca-pable of suggesting future events; repeatable, testable, and potentially vulnerable.

This last characteristic distinguishes genuine science from many other practices and belief systems, such as magic, miracles, pseudoscience, and creationism.

With respect to creationism, Eldredge sums up the matter well. "It seems to me that the beauty and relevance of Genesis I are neither threatened nnr enhanced by modern science. Why can't we just let it be and get nn with the job of understanding ourselves and our world in our respec-tive, time-honored ways?"

I, however, would put it more

two great areas of thought, dogma, methodology and belief — science and theology — need not conflict. To paraphrase Abbe Georges Lemaitre, the renowned Jesuit cosmologist, science deals with how, when, where, and what, whereas theology deals with why

American University, was academic chairman for the American Association for the Advancement of Science 1982 meeting. He wrote this review for The Washington Post

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THOSE who feel that bridge has a social value and can contribute to international détente have long regretted that the game did not have of-ficial sanction in Eastern Europe. Chess was in favor and bridge was not, and noe cannot put the blame oo the kings and queens, since they ap-pear in both games.

The explanation seems to be that

bridge, like sailing, riding, tennis and golf, was unwelcome because it was associated with the capitalist upper classes. Tennis soon made a come-back, and the only activity still totally

barred is golf, largely because it requires a costly facility.

In the Soviet Union bridge is still officially discouraged although not totally banned. In Poland the game is actively encouraged and the Polish actively encouraged, and the Polish players have become so good that the cash prizes they win in Western European tournaments make a small con-tribution to ther country's currency

In the other countries of Eastern Europe the door seems to be npening to bridge. In an attempt to open it more widely, an official World Bridge Federation party recently toured Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, hoping to encourage those countries to become members of the world bear. body. The group was headed by W.B.F. President Jaime Ortiz-Pation, and included his chief tournament director Harold Franklin of England, his World Bridge News editor, Albert Dormer of England, and the federation's counsel, Robert Howes of New York. A series of exhibition matches and other contests were played, and in this area Ortiz-Pation was supported by a Swiss expert, Pietro Bernasconi, and by two reigning world champions. Christian Mari and Michel Perrop of

A match in Budapest offered an op-portunity for brilliant defense. Four spades was an obvious contract for North-South and was easily reached at both tables. And in each case the opening lead was the club eight. The danger for the declarer, obviously, was that he might lose two club tricks as well as two aces.
When Bernasconi was the declarer,

he put up the ten from the dummy and East played the queen. From South's angle it was possible that West had led from Q-9-8, but it seemed more likely that he had a doubleton. So the club queen was allowed

to win, and the defense was helpless. East lead a diamond to his partner's ace and another clob was led, but when West gained the lead with the spade ace he could not reach his partner and the declarer's club losers in the closed hand eventually disap-peared on dummy's hearts.

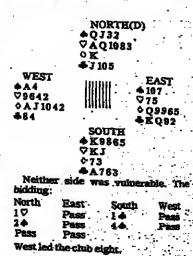
If West's lead had been a singleton,

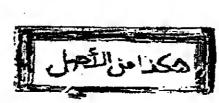
South would have regretted his duck; but in that event the chances of success were poor even if the first trick was won with the ace. In the replay the Hungarian South might have made the same fine ducking play, but the defense introduced a subtle varia-

When the club ten was played from dummy, Mari falsecarded brilliantly by playing the king rather than the queen. South thought briefly about ducking, but decided that West bad led from Q-9-8. He therefore took his

sed from Q-9-8. He therefore took his ace and his contract was doomed. West won the first spade lead and played his remaining club, giving the defense four tricks.

There is, of course, a danger involved in falsecarding in defense: Partner may be fooled rather than declarer. Such plays should be made quite rarely, and with a clear object in mind. Here East knew that he wanted to inhibit a duck. Most players should avoid defensive falsecards altogether, for they will seldom have the world-class partner capable of fielding such curves. In this case Perron as West had a clue: South had thought before taking the club ace, and if be bad held ace-queen he would bave had nothing whatever to think about.





SPORTS

The Great Unknown: Cooper's Still Brewing

By Murray Chass Nay York Times Service NEW YORK — A beer might have made Milwankee famous, but Milwankee hasn't made Cecil Cooper famous.

"My last six years or so are almost identical to Steve Garvey's,".
Cooper said the other day. Butmost people don't realize I'm in that class. Cooper may be in a class by himself; he may be the baseball player nobody

Fans know Garvey and Rod Carew and George Brett and Reg-gie Jackson. But do they know that in the five years Cooper has been the Brewers' first baseman, his 319 batting average is the third best in the majors, behind only Carew's and Brett's? That in the last three years he ranks second in the American League in average and hits and third in runs batted in? In that span, Brett is just ahead of him in average and Carew just behind — but neither is near Cooper in runs batted in:

Cecil is the best all around first baseman in the game," said Sal Bando, the retired third baseman who came to Milwaukee at the same time as Cooper and played with him for five years.

· He Can' "Rod Carew is an outstanding player, he's still very good, but he's not Cecil Cooper. Cooper can beat you with a home run or a flare to left or a bunt. And he can field his position. You have guys who can hit home runs and guys who can hit singles. But not many can do

Cooper, 32, is a quiet and introverted Texan but not too shy to discuss his status in baseball and what he feels that status should be. But he does not shout it. "Maybe if I was creating contro-

versies, getting the manager fired, I could be one of the most popular players around. But that's not he said. "If I was in Bostonor New York or Los Angeles, Td. able player.

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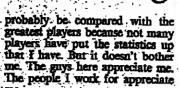
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okashioki Retains Crown

The Associated Press TOKYO - Katsuo Tokashiki oored fellow Japanese Masaham nami twice in the eighth round reduceday to retain his World oxing Association junior yweight title on a technical pockout at 2:35 of the round. The nampion is 16-1-1 lifetime, while nami is 18-2-1. It was Tokashiki's econd successful defense of the tie he won from South Korean im Hwan Indian Court Korean · , im Hwan Jim last September.



I want to be known for what I do on the field. I want to be part of the team. I would like to be thought of as one of the best players in the game, but I just want to

The Brewers are a group of good some are outstanding — players who do blend in. That's the way Bud Selig, the owner, planned it. Cooper, who came up in the Boston organization, was brought to Milwaukee before the 1977 season as part of Selig's master plan. Bando, signed as a free agent 17 days before Cooper arrived in a trade, was another part of that plan, as was Larry Hisle, signed as a free agent a year later. "I talked to a lot of people

about Cooper. We took a lot of hell for that trade. People from American League East clubs said, If you keep making deals like that, you'll be in last place forever.'

The deal was Cooper for George Scott and Bernie Carbo. Scott had played for the Red Sox for six ears before becoming a Brewer for five seasons, and Boston wanted him back. Cooper, in three full seasons and parts of three others, had not been a Red Sox regular.

Cooper blossomed when he got

his shot at being a regular first baseman. He batted .300 in his first season as a Brewer and is working on his sixth straight 300 season — currently he's at 322. sixth-best in the league; he is third in the league in home rons (19) and in runs batted-in (64).

In 1980, Cooper did everything a player possibly could do to help the Brewers. He batted .352, hit 25 homers, scored 96 runs and drove in a league-leading 122. But Kan-sas City's Brett batted 390 and was named the league's most valu-

Although Cooper performed on an everyday bakis (Brett missed 45 games), did he rant and rave that he finished fifth in the voting? Did he charge that the voters were prejadiced against blacks and first basemen and people who played in Milwankee? "He'd say I don't think the voting was fair," says teammate Ben Oglivie. "But he didn't claborate on it. Being the type of person he is; he just let it

"You know, the All-Star voting is the same kind of thing." Cooper said. "If you're not a big name or if you're not in a big city, you league's top 10 in average or runs either ignored the champions' dinbatted in - will start for the ner after winning Wimbledon

What Cooper needs is a World Series. He was reminded that Ro-berto Clemente, the Pittsburgh right fielder, wasn't "discovered" nationwide until he made the 1971 World Series a one-man show. Clemente, of course, already had dazzled Pirate fans — and opponents — with his hitting running, catching and throwing for 17 seasons, and had amassed 2,882 of the 3,000 hits with which he was to fin-

ish his career.

This could be the year Cooper gets the Clemente kind of opportunity. The Brewers, who took the Yankees to five games in last year's Eastern Division playoff, are in first place in the American League's Eastern Division.

Transactions BASEBALL

American Leave

BALTHMORE—Placed Sommy Slewart,
pitcher, on a 28-day rehabilitation assignment
with Haperstown at the Corolina Leave.
XANSAS CITY—Signed Bill Costro, pitcher, to o free-open contract.
SEATTLE-Activated Todd Cruz, shortstop-and ossigned the contract of Domlego Romos, shortstop, to Sulf Loke of the Pecific Coast

League.

Noticest League.

ATLANTA—Ashad wolvers on Previon Honna-eitcher, for the purpose of giving him his winconditional release. Recalled Joe Cowley, eitcher, from Richmond of the International



Cecil Cooper ... Wi:at he needs is a World Series.

A Loser Turned Winner

By Dave Kindred hington Post Service

LONDON — He wore blue jeans. He wore tennis shoes. He wore a white T-shirt bearing a sponsor's name. Topping uff his ensemble, John McEnroe wore a denim racket. And someone asked, "John, are you going to the cham-pions' dinner tonight?"

The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, reversing its its smih of last year, had invited

COMMENTARY

McEnroe to be a member. It asked him after he lost Sunday's Wimbledon final to Jimmy Connors. So maybe, since members go to that dinner, the question needed ask-

ing.
But look: If you had just played 4 hours and 14 minutes of tennis that meant more to you than anything; if you had lost your Wim-bledon title and then had to play a championship doubles match (which you also lost); if it's clear you're exhausted, emotionally empty — what would you do if someone asked a question designed to nettle you?

-Last year, remember, McEnroe American Leage in this year's (that's the organizers' story) or pressure situation. couldn't get there in time because of traffic (his story). In any case, it caused another conflagration in the firestorm that enveloped McEnroe last summer.

So a wise guy with a British ac-cent goaded: "Are you going to the champions' dinner tonight?"

As a strong piece of evidence that McEnroe is making every effort to be a real person these days, he did not rise to the bait. Instead he said, dispassionately, "No, I'm not." Then, a touch of melancholy in his voice, he elaborated:

didn't win any championship."

As if to twist the knife, the angust All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club sent a distinguished member to McEuroe after he lost to Connors Sunday. The member, wearing his mauve-and-green tie, told McEnroe of the club's invitation to him. Well, la-di-da.

The club a year ago broke with tradition by not inviting McEnroe, as champion, to join its distinguished society. That was seen as a

naughty boy's spanking.
Then the club didn't give him
his championship trophies, saying
that was done at the dinner and, when that was impossible, they just couldn't get together with McEnroe to make delivery.

That means that, for a whole year, not a single member of the distinguished All England flew to New York on business. Such a trip

law office of John McEnroe Sr. The traveler could have carried the trophies. Or - and this is creative thinking — the club could have put the trophies in a box, insured them and mailed them.

But no. The club didn't give McEnroe his trophies until he made a public issue of it last week. That same day McEnroe said it

would he nice if the club invited him to be a member, as it has invited every other Wimbledon champion in memury. So, sometime during the Wimbledon fortnight, the decision was made to ask him in. But only if McEnroe behaved Only after he lost, without inci-

dent, did the club come to McEnroe and invite him to join.

As evidence convincing beyond doubt that McEnroe is working like hell to be the guy he can be, he did nut remark that his fondest wish is to see Mick Jagger do a concert an Center Court. "They've made an effort to be nicer to me, McEnroe told reporters later, "And I appreciate the fact they have invited me to be a member."

For the two weeks here, McEnroe did all that could be asked of him. He caused no more ruckus than any competitive athlete in a

How much that affected his tennis, no one knows. He always has played best when giving free rein to his emotions. If anger found its way into his mind, he spat it out. More, he acted it out. For a fortnight, McEnroe

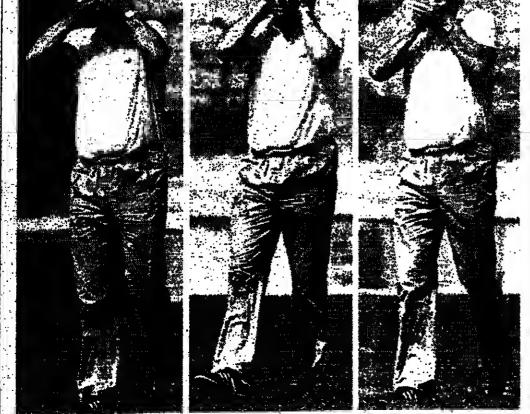
seemed a man in an emotional straitjacket. On Sunday, he railed —only at himself —in such terms such "moron," "idiot," "stupid" and "choke." Often he screamed at a malfunctioning of his brilliant skill. But always he cut the anger short, never let it build. People who have seen him for years wonder if he can play at his old level without the fuel of rage.

He hasn't won a tournament since January. Does he need the rage at full flame? Does diverting his energy to self-control take something away from his game?

"People have told me that that's not true, and when I start believing that myself I won't use that as a to answer that question from just these two weeks."

Then the wise guy with the British accent asked something about an argument McEnroe is supposed to have had with another player one day during the tournament.
This time McEnroe did what you'd have done. He stood up and

walked out of the room.



ACTION/REACTION — Although Coach Jupp Derwall seemed to be mining the classic tripartite shunning of evil, he was only responding to periodic lapses by his West German soccer team during a training session Tuesday. West Germany will play a World Cup semifinal match against France Thursday in Seville while Poland and Italy will meet in Barcelona.

Padres Defeat Expos, Gain on Braves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONTREAL — San Diego moved within 3½ games of first-place Atlanta in the National League's Western Division here Tuesday night with a 5-1 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Pitcher John Curtis, who went 5% innings and raised his record to

BASEBALL ROUNDUP 6-4, also singled in the only runs

the Padres needed. Ruppert Jones opened the second inning by singling and stealing second. Sixto Lezcano walked; Broderick Perkins forced Lezcano on a fielder's choice, Jones taking third Perkins stole second before Luis Salazar walked to load the bases for Curtis, whose single to center plated Jones and Perkins.

Gene Richards' double made it 3-1 in the seventh and San Diego added two more runs in the eighth on an RBI single by Perkins and an error by Expo second baseman Frank Taveras. Montreal's run came in the second, when Gary Carter doubled and scored on Chris Speier's single.

Phrates 1, Astros 0

In Pittsburgh, Larry McWilliams pitched a five-hitter and Jim Morrison hit a home run to give the Pirates - who have won 14 of their last 19 games - a 1-0 victory

Phillies 3, Giants 2

In Philadelphia, Bo Diaz singled home the tie-breaking run with two out in the eighth to spark the Phillies to a 3-2 win decision over San Francisco. Sparky Lyle (3-2) was the second of three Philadelphia pitchers; he got the victory, while Tug McGraw, working the ninth, earned his third save.

Cardinals 3, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Steve Mura pitched a four-hitter as St. Louis downed the Reds, 3-1, extending Cincinnati's losing streak to nine games. Mura (6-7) struck out three and walked four in defeating the Reds for only the second time in nine career decisions.

Cubs 7, Braves 2

In Atlanta, Junior Kennedy's two-run single capped a three-run seventh that helped Chicago beat the Braves, 7-2, snapping Atlanta's six-game winning streak. The losers' Dale Murphy hit his major league-leading 23d homer.

Dodgers 9, Mets 3

In New York, Steve Sax's tworun single highlighted a four-run sixth and sparked Los Angeles,

which benefitted from five Met er- ton behind the combined five-hit rors, to a 9-3 victory.

Tigers 11. Twins 6

In the American League, in Detroit, Lance Parrish drove in three runs with a pair of homers and scored three times to help lack Morris break a four-game losing streak as the Tigers muscled past Minnesota, 11-6. Lou Whitaker, Rick Leach and Mike Ivie also hit home runs for Detroit.

Blue Jays 4, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, Damaso Garcia's seventh-inning triple — a ball misjudged by center fielder Billy Sample — drove home the decisive run in Toronto's 4-3 victory over Texas. Dave Hostetler homered for the Rangers.

In Kansas City, Mo., Hal McRae hit a first-inning grand-slam home run that propelled the Royals to a 6-2 triumph over Bos-

pitching of Vida Blue and Bill Castro. Catcher Don Slaught, called up from Omaha on Tuesday because of a broken ankle suffered by John Wathan, singled in his first major league at-bat; he took third on George Brett's double and Amos Otis walked to set the stage

A's 7. Indians 3

for McRac.

In Oakland, Calif., Dave Lopes drove in three runs with two home runs and Brian Kingman struck out two, walked three and scattered seven hits as the A's defeated Cleveland, 7-3. Kingman, who had had little offensive support in losing five games since being recalled from the minors last month, won his first since June 3, 1981.

Orioles 3, Angels 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Cal Ripken hit a bases-empty home run with two out in the eighth to give Baltimore a 3-2 verdict over California

- the Angels' seventh straight loss. Ripken broke a 2-2 tie by hitting reliever Doug Corbett's 0-2 pitch over the left-field wall for his lith homer of the season. With two out and a runner on first in the ninth, Dennis Martinez (9-5) gave way to Tippy Martinez, who struck out Reggie Jackson.

Yankees 8. Mariners 7

In Seattle, Bobby Murcer's leadoff home run in the 12th gave New York an 8-7 triumph over the Mariners — only the Yankees' 12th victory in 32 games in the Kingdome. Murcer drove the first pitch from Seattle's fourth pitcher, Ed Vande Berg, into the right-field seats fur his fifth homer of 1982. It was the only hit Vande Berg gave up in 34 mmings of relief. The Mariners had scored seven times in the bottom of the seventh to tie the game. Dave Winfield, John May-berry and Butch Wynegar also had

Steelworker Unrest Disrupts Tour

DENAIN, France — Angry steelworkers erected a roadblock along the route of Wednesday's fifth leg of the Tour de France bicycle race, forcing the first cancel-lation of a stage in the tour's 69vear history.

Tour officials said the stage would be rescheduled in Brittany. Wednesday's was to be a 73-ki-lometer (45-mile) race against the clock by team, but competition was abandoned after the first team away, Belgium's Splendor squad, hit the brakes in front of barricades here after 30 kilometers. The tour will resume Thursday with the 221-kilometer sixth leg.

Race officials had been forced to alter the route for Tuesday's fourth leg in Order to bypass the French town of Givet and threatend demonstrations by foes of nuclear power and another group of steelworkers.

Organizers were warned Tuesday of possible trouble from the steelworkers along Wednesday's route, between Orchies and Fontaine-au-Pire in France's northern

industrial region.

Enlisting the mayor of Denain as intermediary, tour officials held talks with union representatives at the Usinor steel works, hard-hit by the unemployment and layoffs pla-guing the French steel industry.



Policemen alerted cyclists to the early end of Wednesday's stage.

Tour officials said they thought they had reached a compromise with the union - that demonstrators would disrupt the tour's publicity entourage but would allow the riders to continue normally.

A spokesman for the Confederation Français Democratique du Travail, which represents the steelworkers, conceded that disruption of the world's most prestigious bicycle race was likely to cause a public uproar.

"Each year, we [the workers at Denainl sacrifice an hour's wages to come watch the race go by," he said. "It is not with a joyful heart that we stopped the racers, but the workers had to make themselves

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The CIA's Murphy Law

WASHINGTON — This may it's Murphy the farmer you want, be the last column I write it's two miles down the road, and about the CIA. A new law just it's the house on the left. If it's signed by the president, makes it a criminal offense to name names in the course of a pattern of activities intended to expose covert agents, if the government has reason to believe that such activities would impair or

impede the foreign intelligence the United States.

Oo paper it sounds good, but the law is so broad that cone of us knows exactly what it means in terms of Buchwald reporting the

In addressing the CIA at Langley last week, when he signed the bill, President Reagan opened his talk by telling an old joke. It used to be told about Moskowitz, but the president switched it to Murphy.

The story was that there was an agent named Murpby overseas and couldn't be cootacted. So they sent another CIA agent over to locate Murphy. The code phrase to make contact was. "Tis a fair day and it will be lovelier this evening."

The agent went to a puh in a little town in Ireland and asked the bartender, "How would I get in

touch with Murphy?"
The bartender replied, "Well, if

Bust of Cannibal To Grace Denver

The Associated Press

DENVER - A limestone bust of Alferd Packer was unveiled Tuesday near the governor's office here. placing the 19th-century cannibal in the company of many of Colorado's most esteemed statesmen. It will be installed permanently at CU's Boulder campus in Septem-

Packer was the only survivor of a group of six men traveling to Colorado in the winter of 1874 and acknowledged be ate the others'

He claimed that four of them had been killed by the fifth, and that he in turn killed that fifth man only in self-defense,

Murphy the bootmaker, he's on the second floor of the building across the street." And the the bar-tender added, "My name is Mur-

phy too."

The agent picked up his drink and said, "Well, 'tis a fair day, but it will be lovelier this evening." "Oh," said the bartender, "It's Murpby the spy you're looking

Everyone in the audicoce laughed except the reporters. The reason they didn't, is they were not sure under the new law if they could print the story, or oot.

It was obvious the bartender had violated the Intelligence Identities Protection Act by revealing the name of Murphy as a covert agent and the poor man could be sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$15,000 for the indiscre-

tion.

But worse still, if the bartender was charged with the crime, a newspaperman could not tell about it without hlowing Murphy's

Even the president of the United States would be liable for arrest for revealing how the agent found out which Murphy was working for the CIA. Since Mr. Reagan is a government employee, his carelessness could cost him 10 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine. Not colly did Mr. Reagan name and only did Mr. Reagan name an agent, but he also gave away a CIA code phrase that gravely harmed Murphy's intelligence activities, and probably compromised our entire covert operation in Ireland.

It wouldn't surprise me if, at this very moment, the Irish counterintelligence people are checking out every Murphy in the boundocks.

Some people might say that I've taken an extreme case, and the president would not have menioned Murphy in his joke, unless the agent had already left the COUNTY

But it does dramatize the problems the new law presents for those of us in and out of the govemment

Now you know why this may be my last column about the CIA, I'm not going to do three years in the siammer the oext time Ronald Reagan tells his old joke about Murphy (besides, his name is really Moskowitz).

Michael Korda

'An Overdose of Anonymity' Led Editor To Flesh Out His Own Plots

By Tony Schwartz

NEW YORK — Michael Kor-New York Times Service da, the exuberant editor-in-chief of Simon and Schuster, is sitting in his bloodlessly modern 14th-floor corner office, flanked on two sides by pictures of himself, his wife and their horses. He is telling stories. This he does with great gusto and considerable charm, for he is a natural raconteur, a skilled mimic and an

unabashed performer. But is it true, he is asked, that he sometimes offers stories like these as plots to authors whose creative wells have run temporar-

ily dry? "Sure I give novelists plots,"
Korda says with the sort of preemptive candor that takes the bite out of even the most aggres-sive question. "I don't give plots to Harold Robbins or Graham Greene, because they don't need them, but a lot of authors do. I had an idea just today. It's for a novel about the Mafia based on 'Macbeth.' The Lady Macbeth character eggs her husband on. No one would know its based on 'Macbeth,' of course, because no one has read 'Macbeth.' The trick is finding an author who will take it seriously. I find that nonfiction writers are the likeliest to

turn out interesting novels," In one breezy flurry, Michael Korda has tossed out enough provocative sentiments to stir up nearly everyone in publishing -just as he did several years ago when he suggested in an interview that there really isn't that much difference between selling books and selling shoes.

At 49, with an impish face, streaked blond hair and a slender frame that make him look much younger, Michael Korda is one of publishing's most successful entrepreneurs - both as an editor and a writer. Driven as much by a desire to be recognized as to be respected, he has directed more of his energy and intelligence into achieving commercial success than literary respectability. He is best known in publishing for editing writers such as Robbins, Jacqueline Susann and Mary Higgins Clark, but several years ago, be became a best-sell-ing author himself with two self-

help books about how to achieve power and success. He admits quite freely now that he wrote them to make money and never took his own Machiavellian advice very seriously.

Prolific

Whatever else may be said about him, Korda is exceptionally and edectically productive. As a publisher, he edits between 25 and 35 books a year, in addition to helping to create Simon and Schuster's overall list. His analysis and the same for Coles. thors run the gamut from Carlos Castañeda to John Ehrlichman to Joan Didion. He has also written more than 100 magazine arti-cles and five books. Five years ago be turned to a subject close to home: his family. "Charmed Lives" was an account of the Hungarian-born movie-making Kordas - father Vincent, and art director; Uncle Zoli, a direc-tor; and Uncle Alexander, an authentic mogal and the man against whom Michael Korda has always measured his accom-

Having produced four works of nonfiction, Korda decided to try a novel. The result, published last month, is "Worldly Goods," a book that transmutes the hyperbolic themes of his earlier work — money and power, success and celebrity — into calculatedly commercial fiction. Its first printing was 50,000 copies, the Literary Guild made it a dual main selection for August and paperback rights have already been auctioned for \$500,000.

By Korda's account, the threads of his ambition and his outrageousness can all be traced to his family. "Success was always critical to me," he remembers. "What it meant was winning enough praise and external admiration that I could feel myself to be a logical extension of my Uocle Alex, Uocle Zoli and my father, in that order."
Through his Uocle Alex, who produced dozens of popular films and lived in fabulous huxury, Korda, who was born in London, became accustomed as a child to taking tea with Winston Churchill, traveling to school in a chauffeured limousine and living



A 'Mafia Macbeth,' anyone?

He drifted into publishing more by accident than by design. A year out of Oxford University, he was offered a low-level job at Simon and Schuster in New York and worked his way up the hier-archy with a blend of relentless energy, quiet professionalism and a sure sense of what would sell. The first book he edited, Colin Turnbull's "The Forest People," is still in print, and his early successes included living Wallace's first novel, "The Chap-man Report" and Jacqueline Susann's "The Love Machine."

Getting Recognized

In 1968, when Robert Gottlieb left Simon and Schuster to be-come editor-in-chief of Alfred A. Knopf, Korda, then all of 36, re-placed him as editor-in-chief. His energetic competitiveness helped establish the company's reputa-tion as an aggressive publisher with a knack for parlaying marketable books into best sellers. "My instinct," he said, "is to submerge my own notion of what's

But if he downplays the liter-ary nature of his work, Korda is

widely considered one of the most meticulous text editors in publishing. According to one Simon and Schuster colleague, he has gone so far as to write the endings for books by some of his authors who have run up against writer's block - mimicking their styles so effortlessly that no one noticed the difference.

Korda's style can be decidedly interventionist. "Michael is much more bold in his suggestions than most editors," a colleague explains. "He might say, "I love the whole manuscript, but instead of the 1970s, let's set it in Russia in

Editor to Writer

It was in 1972, that Korda began to find the editor's lot frus-traing. "I was suffering from an overdose of anonymity," he ex-plained simply. His solution was to begin writing magazine arti-cles. He expanded one into his first book. "Male Chauvinism!" a lighthearted primer on sexual politics in the office that sold only modestly well. But his next book, "Power!" a facile and defiantly amoral guide to upward mobility, followed by "Success?" landed Korda on the "Tonight Show" and the best-seller list. Its manipulative me-first advice ranged from how to look confi-dently relaxed (apply a dab of Xylocaine at the corners of the mouth), to what office one should seek (the corner).

Korda had a large advance to do a third self-belp book, but tried writing instead the biograpby of his family he'd long been contemplating. With "Charmed Lives," he won a measure of the critical respect: In the New York Times, Anatole Broyard called it "wryly loving and tenderly ironical" and described Korda as "a gifted observer."

Korda's novel, "Worldly Goods," is filled with self-conciously commercial ingredients: a between two dashing multimilio-naire financiers; the mysterious rule of their sordid pasts in Nazi Germany.

"I wanted to prove to myself that I could write a novel," he said. "It was an apprenticeship. You don't try to make a magnifi-cent piece of period furniture as your first effort. You start with a simple table. One of the rules in life is to accept success or failure with a certain stoicism and to move on to the next thing. I'm working on a new novel. I don't believe in looking back."

Top Cellist Is Brazilian pictures showed Woodward's wife, Charlotte, pulling him onto dry The first gold medal in this year's Tchaikovsky Competition. for cello, went to a 24-year-old

PEOPLE

Brazilian, Antonio Meneses, cho-sen in Moscow from 12 finalists.

Meneses, who has studied and worked in Stuttgart, West Germa-

ny, for eight years, performed the mandatory Variations on a Rococo Theme by Tchaikovsky and the Dvorak Concerto. David Hardy, a 24-year-old soloist with the Natical Company in Washington

tional Symphony in Washington, took fifth place. The second-place

winner this year was Aleksandr Rudin, the favored Russian musi-

cian, who was third in 1978. Georg

Panst of West Germany came in third, and Marina Tarasova of the Soviet Union, fourth. Winners in

the piano, violin and voice compet-

itions will be named later this

unable to come due to a banal but

insurmountable obstacle — the

Yugoslav authorities' denial to

grant me a passport," he said in a letter to Freedom House. Dillas

was once considered the heir to the late Yugoslav President Josef Broz Tito, although Tito once imprisoned him for nearly 10 years for

criticizing Communism abroad. His wife, reached by Umited Press International in Belgrade, said

Dillas was fishing in western Yu-

goslavia and confirmed he had been denied a passport rwice in the

1970s. His passport troubles reflect the relationship between Yugosla-via and the Soviet Union, Freedom

House said. He has been permitted

to travel abroad when tensions rise

between the two countries and

confined to Yugoslavia wheo rela-tions are good. He was granted a

passport in 1968, the year the Sovi-

et Union intervened in Czechoslo-

Rear Admiral John Woodward,

who guided Britain's task force

8,000 miles (12,870 kilometers) to

victory in the Falkland Islands.

had less success at sea when start-

ing a vacation back home. Visiting

his yacht Cry Havoc at Chichester Harbor, he slipped on the jetty and fell into the water. The event was

captured in pictures by the Loo-

The ancient method of preparing Peking duck, a Chinese tradition older than Confucius and the older than Confucius and the Great Wall, was finally legalized in California by Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. Six ducks hung in the background as Brown signed a hill that exempts ducks in Chinese regulations governing temporary tures for storing food. The time are left hanging at room temporary ture for four hours after cooking at the inject and make the said

seal in the juices and make the sale crisp. Assemblyman Art Torres of Los Angeles said he introduced with hill after restaurant owners from Chinatown, which is in his district came to him complaining that "overzealous Los Angeles County Former Yugoslav Vice President
Milovan Ditas cannot get a
passport to go to New York this
fall to attend a meeting of Freedom House, an organization that
monitors political rights. "I will be health officials" were too literally applying state health regulations and destroying many roast ducks and destroying many roast chess without any apparent health risk. The law exempts Chinese roast duck or Peking duck from the regulation, which requires perishable food to be stored either below 45 degrees or above 140 degrees. degrees or above 140 frahrenheit to keep bacteria reasing food poisoning. At the degrees, in no time, that would be duck jerky,"
Lai, president of the Los Chinese Chamber of Canal and owner of a restaurant in natown, where Brown

> Some religious movements in the world today show a "frightening bostility to reason," Archbishop of Canterbusy Robert Runcie said at a dinner in London for archbishops of and bishops of the Church of Eng. 10 land. Without specifying any movement, Runcie said the place of religion at the center of world. affairs brings menace as well as hope for the 65 million-member Anglican Communion, which he leads worldwide. "Religion as an ingredient in the affairs of men and oations is very much on the agenda," he said. "The frightening hostility to reason exemplified by some of the religious movements of our day must challenge a church which has always combined respect for the God-given reason of man with reverence for the scrip-ture and the deposit of faith. We rejoice in religious renewal, but there is also a danger of mindless

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